Chicago Sent Over $200 in Last Two Days to Help Save the Daily Worker!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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ROOSEVELT TO HERD UNEMPLOYED INTO FORCED LABOR

U.S. Fuel Ship Enters Havana Bay as ABC Rebels Surrender

Government Artillery Fires on Rebel Stronghold; 100 Rebels Killed In Two Days of Fighting

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—After a terrific bombardment by government artillery, the ABC rebels, occupying the fortress of Atares in their revolt to depose President Grau San Martin, surrendered late this afternoon.

Shortly before the surrender the United States fuel ship Natsches entered Havana harbor at 3:20 p. m., presumably bringing supplies to the U. S. S. Richmond.

Havana was paralyzed by civil war today as army units under A.B.C. influence and members of the A.B.C. organization engaged in a sharp battle with the government troops.

Bombard Government Gunboats.

During last night the rebels abandoned the Dragones barracks which they had occupied earlier in the day. They retired to the Atares fortress, located at the South corner of Havana harbor on the capital side. They also seized the Guanabacoa barracks across the narrow harbor. From both these vantage points they kept up a damaging fire against two government gunboats, which were seen sending ashore several boatloads of wounded.

The delegation representing the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States, which had planned to sail for Havana yesterday afternoon, has postponed its trip to Cuba upon receipt yesterday morning of a cable from the Anti-Imperialist League of Cuba requesting more time in which to prepare for the reception of the United States delegation.

At 9 a. m. today government artillery opened fire on the Atares fortress. At 11 a. m. the A.B.C. organization broadcast an order to the public to remain off the streets, indicating they intended to attack the government troops in full force.

By noon President Grau San Martin agreed to an hour's truce with the rebels. Fernandez Medina, the Uruguayan minister, went to the fortress representing the Grau-Batista government in an effort to obtain the surrender of the rebels.

United States Ambassador Welles was absent from a meeting of the diplomatic corps which voted to request the government to guarantee the lives of the rebel prisoners. One report said 40 had been killed at Atares before the rebels surrendered. This means that more than 100 rebels were killed in the two days of fighting.

James O'Connell, an American resident of Havana, was seriously wounded, together with 13 Cubans, who were standing at the Tallapiedra docks watching the bombardment of Atares. Altogether, some 200 civilians, including many women, are reported to have been injured during the fighting. The number of civilians killed is not known.

While the fighting was going on in Havana, other parts of Cuba were also in the grip of civil war.

Rally Needle Union Members to Resist U. S. Indictment

NEW YORK.—An organized attack on the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union by the fur bosses, the A. F. of L. officialdom and the government was seen yesterday in the serving of a federal indictment on 16 union leaders of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union on the charge of "conspiracy in restraint of the fur trade and terrorism." Coming at the same time as the injunction trial which is being held before the New York Supreme Court, in which the A. F. of L. Fur Union and the bosses are conspiring to legally outlaw the Fur Workers department of the Industrial Union, it is evident that the forces of the bosses, the government and the A. F. of L. officialdom are combining in a desperate effort to smash the Industrial Union. Only last week the Industrial Union compelled the N.R.A. to recognize that it represented the majority of the fur workers in the coming fur dyers' code hearings. Fear of the development and spread of the militant union prompts the latest concerted attack.

The Industrial Union yesterday prepared to mobilize its full strength to resist the threat to its existence and announced a mobilization meeting to be held at Lincoln Arena on November 16 at 8 p.m. Preliminary meetings will be held in every section of the industry.

At the same time the Union is calling all trade boards and its executive council to an emergency meeting at the Union headquarters on Saturday at 12 a.m. to map the

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Delegates from 40 States Start for the Chicago Conference

Farm Strike Continues in Sub-Zero Weather; Pickets Attacked

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9.—Now that scores of farm delegations from all over the country are moving over the highways toward Chicago for the opening of the historic Nov. 15 conference, the first announcement of the preliminary agenda was made public today by the Conference committee.

When the 600 to 750 farm delegates from forty states assemble at the People's Auditorium on next Thursday morning, at 1 o'clock, they will hear the report of Lem Harris, Executive Secretary of the Farmers National Committee of Action.

Then there will be greetings from many groups of Chicago workers. At 7:30 in the evening the Conference will reconvene for the election of a program and resolutions committee.

The Conference will divide into subsessions discussing the following crops: dairy, grain, cotton, crop specialties, fruit, etc.

Protest Arrest of Negro Croppers

The National Committee sent a telegram to Sheriff Bob Slay, of Lafayette, Alabama, protesting the arrest of seven Negro sharecroppers who refused to sign away their right to their cotton crops. It issued a call for similar telegrams to be sent to the Sheriff, urging the unity of white and Negro impoverished farmers.

Farm Strike Continues

The farm strike continues, with subzero weather preventing any extended picketing. Several scab milk trucks were dumped in Wisconsin and Iowa counties yesterday. Groups of rich farmers have organized vigilante thug groups, which are roving the area looking for famr pickets to attack. Many delegates from the strike are expected to be present at the opening of the Chicago Nov. 15 Conference.

Jailed W. Virginia Woman on 9th Day of Hunger Strike

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Lydia Auvil, militant worker, sentenced to 25 days in jail on a charge of passing up Communist election slogans, today started her ninth day of a protest hunger strike.

The local boss press boasts that the city authorities are "showing little concern" over her condition. Mayor Martin stated today "if she does not want to eat, that is her affair."

His statement was in answer to hundreds of protests he has received during the past week. Local workers who are supporting her in her hunger strike have appealed to workers and their organizations throughout the country to rush protest wires to Mayor Martin, Fairmont, W. Va., demanding the unconditional release of Mrs. Auvil and another worker jailed at the same time on the same charge.

AFL Workers Refuse to Join NRA Parade After Red Speaks

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 9.—After rank and file Communist members of the Paving Cutter's Union spoke against it, three union locals here refused to participate in the N.R.A. parade which was held here.

After the speech of the Communist workers, 500 of the workers voted against joining the parade, and only 20 voted in favor of it. The locals voting against are the Clarks Island, Willards Point and Vinalhaven.

The parade was a fizzle, only 2,500 participating, even after the large department stores forced their employees to march.

Youth Will Rally Armistice Day to Fight War, Fascism

Demonstrators Mass Saturday Noon at Columbus Circle

NEW YORK.—The City Provisional Committee, Youth Section—American Committee for Struggle Against War and Fascism, issued a call yesterday urging all youth, students and workers, to demonstrate their solidarity against the ever-increasing menace of War and Fascism Saturday at noon.

"We workers must mobilize our strength immediately to smash this menace which threatens to plunge us into a disaster in order to stem the growing discontent and revolutionary upsurge of the exploited masses.

"Fifteen years ago the Armistice was signed closing four years of the worst sort of competitive slaughter the world has ever seen. While today millions of youth are starving, homeless and unemployed, the government has embarked on a program of military 'preparedness' which promises to lead to nothing short of a catastrophe."

The demonstration will take place November 11, at 12 noon at Columbus Circle. The parade will follow, and end at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at 88th St. and Riverside Drive, where prominent speakers will address the demonstrators.

The line of march is as follows: Columbus Circle, 59th Street up Broadway to 61st St.; West to Amsterdam Ave.; North to 86th Street; West to Riverside Drive and North to 88th St.

The National Student's League, the Young Communist League, the Youth Section of the International Workers Order, the Labor Sports Union, the International Labor Defense, the League for Industrial Democracy, War Resisters League, Youth Section of the Trade Union Unity Council, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, and other organizations are participating in the demonstration.

"Fight War!" Urges Barbusse to Youth

By HENRI BARBUSSE

The 11th of November, which is the day of "peace" for the imperialists, must be for us the day of mass demonstration against war, purveyor of shambles, and fascism, purveyor of war.

The struggle against war and fascism is the particular struggle of the youth whom the reactionaries seek to attract in order to haul them from slavery into massacre.

Let the youth be in the advance guard of the mass, which on Nov. 11 throughout the whole world will proclaim its rejection of war and its hatred of fascism!

Let the revolutionary youth be the advance guard of all youth!

Nazis Plan To Rush Executions of Fire Trial Defendants

Prosecution Resorts to Personal Slander Against Dimitroff; Witness Against Red Leader Betrays Herself to be Nazi Spy

NEW YORK.—Confidential information has reached Paris that the Reichstag trial will be hurriedly ended, death sentence pronounced, and the four defendants immediately executed, according to a cable received yesterday by the American Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism. The cable was sent by the International Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism.

"The lives of the four men are in the greatest danger," the cable says. "Organize immediately a nation-wide protest action of all workers, intellectuals, liberals, physicians, lawyers, writers.

"Defense Attorney Sack was not present during the last decisive days of the trial, and the press interprets this to mean that the defense has been defeated."

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AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER (via Zurich, Switzrland), Nov. 9.—Desperate for evidence against the four defendants of the Reichstag fire trial, the prosecution today—the thirty-fifth day of the trial—sank into the mire of personal slander against Dimitroff.

The Nazi prosecutor, representing leaders whose perverse sexual lives are recorded on court and hospital records, accused Dimitroff of being a Don Juan. Dimitroff only laughed and said these charges did not merit the dignity of a reply.

Again a witness was brought in by the court whose testimony revealed that she was a Nazi spy. This witness was a charwoman named Schreiber, who said she helped a charwoman named Kaspeizer clean the rooms in which Dimitroff lived.

Another Missing Witness

As in the case of the waiter Aschinger, the charwoman Kaspeizer died under mysterious circumstances. There was, therefore, nbody to contradict the testimony of the Schreiber woman.

This woman asserted that Dimitroff lived under the name of Dr. Jan Schaafman, next door to the well-known Communist leader, Eberlein. Her knowledge about these men, she said, was gained from the wastepaper basket.

Asked whether she saw any political documents in Dimitroff's

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Organizations Mass to Save Lives of Trial Defendants

NEW YORK. — Following receipt here of cables from the World Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism, warning that the defendants of the Reichstag fire trial face possible execution within the week, American organizations have initiated a nation-wide protest action to save the lives of the four men.

In New York City the Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism has issued a call to trade unions and other mass organizations to send representatives to 870 Broadway, Friday, at 10 a. m., when an emergency delegation will be organized to visit the German consulate and demand the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff.

The Committee has urged all organizations to constitute their own delegations within the next day or two, and send immediately cables of

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WOMEN'S COUNCIL ASKS HELP FOR "DAILY"

THE Daily Worker helps us organize the working class women to fight the HIGH COST OF LIVING, to demand cash relief, to fight against evictions, to demand more and better schools in the working class neighborhoods.

The Daily Worker is the only American daily newspaper that dares to expose the N.R.A., how it raises the prices of food, how it slashes the wages of our husbands.

• • •

TO REMAIN in existence so that it can lead and organize us in our battles against our oppressors, the Daily Worker must raise $40,000.

We, of the Women's Council, have raised so far only $391.09 in this Drive, when we should have raised by now a minimum of $1,000.

• • •

WE APPEAL to all our members, to all working women to do all in their power to HELP SAVE OUR DAILY WORKER. Arrange house affairs, visit women's organizations and working men's organizations with lists for contributions. All branches of the Women's Council in New York should be represented at the Daily Worker Banquet in Irving Plaza this Sunday evening.

RAISE ALL FUNDS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. RUSH MONEY TO SAVE OUR DAILY WORKER to 50 E. 13th St., New York City, immediately.

UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKINGCLASS WOMEN.

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Thursday's receipts	$586.20
Previous Total	20,809.55
TOTAL TO DATE	$21,395.75

U.S.-Soviet Talks Set for Today

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Washington Bureau)

(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A meeting between Maxim Litvinoff and President Roosevelt was suddenly postponed today by the Department of State, White House merely saying that the conference was being delayed until tomorrow at noon, at the request of the State Department.

Previously everything had pointed to an early official announcement of success in the conversations toward formal recognition by the United States of the Workers and Farmers Government of Soviet Russia. The Litvinoff-Roosevelt Conference was scheduled for 5 P. M. Just a few minutes before this time, the White House made the announcement of the postponement.

The Soviet Information Bureau said it had no information as to the developments.

The closest-lipped attitude was maintained by everyone actually in the conferences. Significantly, however, Litvinoff and Secretary of State Cordell Hull emerged—beaming—from a two-hour parley today with the information that no further conferences between them had been set. It was assumed, therefore, that they must have a basis of agreement to report to Roosevelt at the meeting late today. Hull is leaving Saturday for Montevideo. He entertained Litvinoff today at a luncheon redolent of the official courtesies that pass between the representatives of countries already having full diplomatic relations.

It has been said in official quarters that the method of procedure in the conversations is that of canceling barriers against normal relations, one against the other, in both governments's memoranda. It is understood that the process simply amounts to determining methods and machinery for handling most of the problems later. For the practice of getting to the heart of problems immediately, Litvinoff is world famous. And into his conversations with Hull he walked without a brief case, without an expert. It was only after the State Department called in advisors that the Russian Commissar summoned his own.

He withdrew after the luncheon to confer with his own small party in the Soviet Information Bureau headquarters, in preparation for his meeting with Roosevelt.

Dollar Sinks to 60c., Lowest In 100 Years

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Under a terrific attack of selling the American dollar plunged downward today to the lowest point in 100 years, reaching a value of 60 cents.

As a result the English pound sterling is now quoted at a record high of $5.15. This means that the Roosevelt government is pressing aggressively forward into the foreign markets formerly controlled by Britain. The financial movement reflects the bitter imperialist fight between the U. S. and Britain for foreign markets.

The Roosevelt government has relaxed foreign exchange restrictions, so that American speculators and rich investors are now shipping their fortunes out of the country to escape the effects of the approaching issuance of inflationary currency which is now admitted to be inevitable.

As the Roosevelt government is driven along the road of increasing inflation by the failure of the N.R.A. to solve the crisis, the credit of the United States government is coming under a cloud. Government bonds dropped sharply.

The result of the continued drop here will be that the wages paid to workers will be able to buy less food, etc., effecting a cut in real wages for the entire working class.

PROGRAM CUTS JOBLESS OFF RELIEF LIST; TO PAY AT COOLIE "WAGE" RATE

Workers Must Fight Against Relief Cuts, and for Enactment of Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Roosevelt's promise at the beginning of the N.R.A. to put six million men to work now boils down to his winter plan to take four million unemployed off the existing relief lists and herd them to forced labor, under non-union conditions, wages and hours, and without any union agreement. The plan adds more to the relief lists, as it would transfer those now on relief to forced labor. The plan adds no new funds to unemployed relief. Roosevelt's program creates a huge army, two million beginning on Nov. 16 and two million more in three months, which are in all ways at the mercy of the employers' government, since they will be forced to go where the government tells them, at the hours and wages dictated by the government.

When it is recalled that Roosevelt took 250,000 youths from their homes, and sent them to militarized "conservation" camps" to labor at $1 a day, at the same time taking relief away from their families, the treatment of the unemployed under the new program can be foreshadowed. The new plan is another step showing Roosevelt's determination to deny the workers unemployment insurance.

Federal Relief Director Hopkins, who will be in charge of the newly created "Civil Works Administration" emphasized to the press that "there will be no question of labor contracts as the men employed will be engaged by and under the supervision of county and city officials." This means that the Roosevelt government is giving the lead for the employers to use non-union labor, and that the program is of a piece with the labor-smashing, strikebreaking, wage-reducing speed-up drive being carried on by Roosevelt under the N.R.A. This reserve of non-union labor, under the control of the Civil Works Administration of the Roosevelt government, can easily be diverted later for purposes of farming out of non-union forced labor by the government to private corporations, forcing down the whole wage scale of the working class. The four million will be put to work at "public works" for war purposes.

It is made quite clear in announcing Roosevelt's plan, that the White House will not add anyone to the relief lists. The plan emphatically states that the four million men will be taken off the existing relief rolls and put to work under forced labor.

It is equally clear that the plan calls for no additional funds to the unemployed workers. It is decided that 50 million dollars a month for the first three months will come from the Public Works Funds, already allotted for unemployment work, and the remainder will come from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration Funds and the local relief agencies, from funds already allotted or being raised.

The unemployed workers are again treated by Roosevelt to a program of ballyhoo and big promises. Roosevelt has sent many of the youth of the country into militarized camps at a dollar a day, at the same time taking the families of these youth off the relief rolls. The Roosevelt government, under the N.R.A., has encouraged the sending of armed forces against strikers to reduce wages and break strikes. The Roosevelt government has persistently refused the unemployed workers' demand for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. This government now proposes to take four million of the 17 million unemployed and make a tremendous reservoir of cheap non-union labor out of them. It proposes to put them to work at war preparations.

The unemployed workers cannot rely on the benevolence of such a regime of the bankers. It is necessary to build the Unemployed Councils, to send delegates to the national unemployed convention in Washington on Jan. 13, to fight for unemployment relief and for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Rank and File A.F.L. Groups to Have N. Y. Center

Opposition Conference to Be Held on Nov. 25

NEW YORK. — A center for the rank and file opposition groups of the American Federation of Labor is being established in New York City by the American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Relief and Insurance. A New York City Conference of the A. F. of L. Rank and File groups and locals called for November 25, at 2 p.m. at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, New York, will lay the basis for a broad rank and file movement in the A. F. of L.

Until now, the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance consisted of delegates elected by locals of the A. F. of L. as such. **Now the A. F. of L. Committee is to be a center of the rank and file movement inside the A. F. of L. which are leading the struggle against the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., for trade union democracy and for struggles in the interest of the membership.**

The decision to ally not only locals, but also minorities in the fight for unemployment insurance, against racketeering, against exclusion of members for inability to pay dues, against injunctions, against the N.R.A., etc., was made at the second annual conference of the Rank and File, held October 2 and 3 in Washington, D. C.

Throughout the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor there is a dissatisfaction against the betrayal policy of the so-called labor chiefs. This is true in the new federal unions as well as in the older unions of the A. F. of L.

The building up of rank and file groups of the broadest united front

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Overgaard to Speak at S.M.W.I.U. Mass Meet in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Andrew Overgaard, former National Organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, will describe how the union succeeded in organizing 15,000 steel and metal workers, at a mass meeting here Sunday, Nov. 12, at 2:30 at the Arcadia Ballroom.

He will take up the number of strikes won by the union and the substantial improvement in conditions won by the union despite the strikebreaking N. R. A. and the A. F. of L. officials.

Workers from the Wickwire Spencer Plant, members of the S.M.W.I.U., will also speak to show the workers of Worcester how to organize the other two plants of the same company in that city.

Alabama Rulers Organizing Murder Gangs To Lynch Scottsboro Boys; Affidavits Proving Lynch Plans in Possession of "Daily Worker"

State in Conspiracy With Lynch Gangs to Turn Boys Over for Orgy

By BILL DUNNE

A three weeks' investigation in and around Decatur, Ala., discloses widespread preparations for lynching the Scottsboro Boys when their new trial opens in Decatur, Ala., Nov. 27, and also probably their attorneys and all those working in their defense.

The investigation, probably the most thorough ever carried out in a lynch-ridden southern community, reveals obvious connections between lynch sentiment, organized lynch gangs and the authorities.

The disclosure, contained in some 500 sworn affidavits and statements, are of a startling character. They reveal without possibility of refutation, that since the indictment of the innocent Scottsboro Boys and especially since the exposure of the murderous frame-up against them, an organized campaign of lynch and murder terror has been conducted throughout the State of Alabama but centering in Decatur, where the trial took place, as a result in the change of venue.

Boys in Hourly Danger

The Daily Worker has a huge collection of material, secured with the cooperation of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense, which proves, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the impossibility of the Scottsboro Boys receiving anything in the nature of a fair trial in Decatur. This material, secured in an investigation financed by the dimes and quarters of Negro and white workers and sympathizers responding to the appeal of the Daily Worker, proves that the innocent Scottsboro Boys are in hourly danger from lynch gangs and that, for the most part, the authorities await merely better organization of the lynch terror to turn them over to the hands of organized murderers.

Today the Daily Worker gives only a few quotations from the mass of material in its possession. Tomorrow it will carry more extensive news stories and articles as the beginning of a most sensational and detailed exposure of the conspiracy to electrocute the innocent Scottsboro Boys or turn them over to an organized lynch gang for torture and death.

State to Utilize Lynch Gangs

Outstanding also is the evidence of an organized attempt to utilize organized lynching against the Scottsboro Boys, their attorneys and defenders, Negro and white, as part of a planned campaign to crush the rising struggles of the Negro masses in the Black Belt of the South against lynch and murder terror and other special forms of oppression and robbery.

Here follow some of the typical statements secured through the recent investigations:

"Won't Stand for Another Trial"

"On June 19th one, Smith, proprietor of a lunch room on Molton St. in Decatur, known as Heany's Lunch Room, said: 'There shouldn't be any trial for them damn niggers, that 30c worth of sope would do the work and it wouldn't cost the county much.' Also that he was ready to help lynch them. 'If the state don't kill them then the people here will—if they only bring them back. Those god-darn New York Jews will be killed too if they try to come down here and clear those black bastards'."

"On June 21st one, Winton, on Fifth Ave., Decatur, said that 'the people won't stand for another trial of the Scottsboro niggers here. That the people will mob the niggers and the lawyers too'."

Neck-tie Party for Boys and Attorneys

"On June 21st the proprietor of the American Cafe in Decatur said that 'If those Jews come down here again the people will lynch them and the niggers too.' He said that 'The sentiment of the people is very bad towards the niggers and if they are tried again in Decatur there will be a neck-tie party'."

"On the same date one Lawrence Frahn, proprietor of Frahn's Garage on Second Ave., Albany, Ala., said

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Preparations in Full Swing to Lynch Boys, Defense Attorneys and Witnesses

State Police Again Club Coal Pickets

SCRANTON, Pa.—State police sent by Gov. Pinchot into the anthracite strike area clubbed pickets who were attempting to prevent scabs from entering the Pittston Coal Co. mine in Dunmore. The picket line was attacked by the state police.

In Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County Sheriff Kniffen has banned all mass picketing after state police brutally attacked the picket line at the Buttonwood Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Co.

The rank and file opposition has warned all miners to set up committees in order to prevent Cappellini, of the Anthracite Miners Union, from selling out the strike.

OFFICIALS CONSPIRE WITH LYNCH GANGS TO MURDER 9 SCOTTSBORO NEGRO BOYS

(*Continued from Page* 1)

that he is ready to go with a mob to 'lynch them any time and also those damn Jew bastards who are defending the niggers'. He said that 'the niggers needed no trial—only a rope around their neck'. He said that 'there are no 12 men in Morgan County who will listen to the defense side of the trial'."

"No Use Spending More Money"

"On June 21st Jonh D. Wicker, proprietor of a hardware store on Bank and Main Sts., said that 'the niggers got a fair trial and there isn't any use spending lots of money in re-trying them. That they should have strung them up when they caught them in Scottsboro, Ala'."

"On June 27th W. M. Mosely, 608 Line St., said that 'those niggers should be killed so that there would be no trouble between the blacks and the whites'. He said that he believes that they got a fair trial in Scottsboro."

"On June 27th Frank Price, 208 W. Ninth St., said that 'The Scottsboro niggers and those Jews lawyers are putting meanness in the minds of the rest of the niggers here in the South so we got to get rid of them before it causes some serious trouble'."

"Will Be Killed" If They Are Brought Here"

"On June 28th Oscar Pierson, 615 Vine St., said he 'would like to see all of them niggers burned and all of their lawyers with them'."

"On June 29th R. B. Graves, 1202 Second Ave., West, said that 'We ought to deal with the niggers like our grandfathers did and we would be rid of the whole thing'."

"On June 29th Jim West of the St. Joseph Cave, said he 'would lead the mob just to see the niggers killed' and he 'believes they will be killed if they come back here'."

"On June 29th Charles Sherman, Wilson Ave., said that 'those niggers should be lynched on general principles if for nothing else'."

I. L. D. "Making Niggers More Militant"

"On June 27th Miss Elizabeth Morris, 101 Prospect Drive, said 'she didn't care what they did with the niggers for she didn't follow the case very closely—but she said it is making the rest of the niggers meaner and harder to manage."

"On July 1st J. H. Riddle, Route 3, said that 'if there is a white man in Morgan County that would turn the niggers loose, he ought to be lynched himself'."

"On June 29th R. L. Smith, 405 Grove St., said he 'wants to help lynch those damn Jew sons-of-bitches'."

"On July 3rd Mr. Clopton, 205 Third Ave. South, said, that 'there was a mob at the first trial of these niggers and that there would be one at the next one to do what they intended to do at the first'."

"On the 22nd of August in Hartsville (Morgan County), W. T. Stewart, a dealer in farm tools, said 'Something ought to be done with them Scottsboro niggers, for it's ruining the other niggers here in the South.' He also said that 'they should be hung to teach the rest of the niggers that's what they can expect if they don't stay in their places'."

Part of the material in the possession of the Daily Worker consists of 31 names of persons living in and around Decatur given by one, A. J. Banby, 108 West Cherry St., as being those who took part in the attempt to lynch Thomas Brown. Many of those whose names are on this list have expressed themselves as follows, in regard to the Scottsboro case: "It should be handled like it's always been handled, take them out and finish the job."

Workers Must Answer Lynch Plans

These few examples taken at random from the mass of material in the possession of the Daily Worker, show conclusively that the charges made by the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Daily Worker concerning the impossibility of securing a fair trial for the Scottsboro Boys, are correct. They show further, and the additional material that we shall publish from day to day will prove conclusively a conspiracy by state and county officials and organized lynch gangs to use the Scottsboro case as an example to terrorize still further the Negro workers, sharecroppers and tenant farmers and all those who rally to their defense against the system of lynch and murder used in the South to bulwark the semi-feudal class and social relationship maintained by these methods.

The evidence in the possession of the Daily Worker shows the need for the most rapid organization in defense of the Scottsboro Boys and the launching of a nation-wide campaign against lynching and other special forms of oppression of the Negro masses used to throttle their struggle for liberation.

Buy the Daily Worker to secure the most detailed exposure of conditions in a typical lynch-ridden community ever published in this country.

Alabama Official In Open Lynch Threat Against Delegates

Anything May Happen, Knight Tells Group Probing Lynchings

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 9.—"I do not know how you will be treated, and no one can tell what will happen."

"I wish you would mind your own business," Knight told the delegates who called on him to demand protection in Tuscaloosa. "If you go to Tuscaloosa you will be treated the same as any other of these outside citizens who are responsible for these deplorable lynchings. You will be treated as would anybody else.

"It was the obnoxious, unethical interference of Allan Taub and Frank Irwin which roused disrespect for the law in Tuscaloosa."

This was the thinly veiled threat of Attorney-General Thomes E. Knight of Alabama to a delegation of five Southerners and three Northern liberals which called on him yesterday on their way to Tuscaloosa to investigate the lynching of A. T. Harden and Dan Pippen, Jr., in that city Aug. 13. The delegation, organized by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, is headed by Alfred Hirsch, secretary of the committee.

Taub, Irwin and Irving Schwab, International Labor Defense lawyers, retained by the Tuscaloosa defendants, were driven out of town by an organized lynch gang and the national guard, when they appeared in court. Two weeks later, Pippen and Harden were lynched while under guard of county deputies. Elmore Clarke, third victim, accidentally escaped, though badly wounded.

"I am very much interested in lynching, and in the good name of our state," said Knight, who is preparing the lynch atmosphere for the third Scottsboro trials opening in the lynch-town of Decatur Nov. 27. "I don't care what outsiders think. We know we are doing our duty.

"I am thoroughly convinced the Tuscaloosa defendants were guilty. I have investigated the facts. Clarke is still alive, so I cannot express an opinion of his guilt or innocence."

Knight refused to grant permission to examine the Grand Jury records, either in regard to the original indictments against the Tuscaloosa boys or of the investigation of their lynching. The latter grand jury announced that there was "no evidence" on the basis of which to hand down any indictments.

The International Labor Defense at the time presented the Grand Jury, Knight and Governor B. M. Miller, as well as President Roosevelt and U. S. Attorney-General Cummings with direct charges of murder against Judge Henry B. Foster, Sheriff R. L. Shamblin and three deputies in the lynching of Pippen and Harden.

The delegates announced they would visit Clarke in Kilby Prison here before leaving for Tuscaloosa.

The members of the delegation are Bruce Crawford, editor, of Norton, Va.; Howard Kester, of Nashville, Tenn., Southern secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Vann Woodward, former professor of Georgia School of Technology; Grace Lumpkin, of South Carolina, well-pnown writer; Barbara Alexander, of Georgia; Jessica Henderson of Boston, Hollace Ransdell and Alfred H. Hirsch of New York.

Push Plans for Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference

Elect 42 Delegates In Response to L.S.N.R. Call

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9.—Forty-two delegates representing 30 organizations, unions, Negro lodges and churches, attending the Tidewater Anti-Lynching Conference last Sunday, unanimously endorsed the call of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights for a nation-wide fight on lynching and pledged full support for the Regional Anti-Lynching Conference to be held in Baltimore, Nov. 18 and 19. The delegates, representing over 4,000 people, pledged to get their organizations to elect delegates to the Baltimore conference.

The Conference enthusiastically endorsed the Manifesto and program of the L. S. N. R. and decided to constitute itself a Tidewater L. S. N. R., which will at once try to affiliate to itself other organizations and establish L. S. N. R. branches throughout the Tidewater region. It decided, further, to (1) launch a mass campaign to popularize the Bill of Civil Rights, presented to Congress and the President by the Scottsboro marchers; (2) to send delegations to Richmond and Washington, and to bring pressure on Tidewater city governments to endorse the bill; (3) to organize mass violations of Jim-Crow laws and practices, and residential segregation; (4) to organize a mass defense campaign for Askew, Left-wich, Benson and Wright.

Attorney H. Dolphin of Norfolk presided. Henry Shephard of the National Council of the L. S. N. R. made the keynote speech in the absence of Ben Davis of Atlanta who was unable to attend. Shephard ably traced the social roots and economic causes of lynchings, the effect of Negro oppression in forcing down the standard of life of the poor whites of the South. He called for a united fight of white and Negro toilers as the only means of combatting and destroying the lynch terror.

Rank and File A.F.L. Groups to Have N. Y. Center

(*Continued from Page* 1)

character are an urgent necessity. The recent actions of the A. F. of L. leadership in the various strikes in New York, in the needle trades, shoe, metal, building, furniture and other trades, is sufficient to show the need for immediate action in arousing the rank and file against these misleaders and in their own interests.

A. F. of L. Heads Endorse N.R.A.

The A. F. of L. chiefs have proven that they wholeheartedly endorse the strikebreaking policy of the N.R.A. as expressed by General Johnson, Perkins and Roosevelt, at the 53rd Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

The sentiment of the rank and file must be crystallized into a centralized movement. This movement must be formed in such a manner that the militant groups inside of the A. F. of L. provide a program of struggle for the needs of the rank and file for trade union democracy, etc., which will unite the very greatest number of the rank and file of the A. F. of L.

The fight against discrimination of Negroes is an especially important struggle at the present time. The codes say nothing of Negro workers. The A. F. of L. leadership sharpens its policy of discrimination against and segregation of the Negroes in the A. F. of L.

In view of this, the Nov. 25 rank and file conference in New York, at Irving Plaza, will mark an intensification of the work in building up a bread rank and file movement, in the A. F. of L. locals in New York. It will take up the question of carrying through the decisions of the 2nd Annual Rank and File conference.

Opposition Trade Centers

With the growth of the movement, trade centers will be established which will give guidance to the various groups formed in the city. National trade centers will also be established to co-ordinate the activity of local groups of the same international throughout the country.

In order to facilitate this work, to give expression to this movement to the greatest number of the rank and file, the National A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, 37 East 13th St., New York, will establish a journal to be called the "Rank and File Federationist." The question of the $500 drive to issue the "Rank and File Federationist" by Dec. 15 will be an important point of discussion at the Nov. 25 conference.

Some 200 local unions and militant minority groups have been invited to attend the Nov. 25 conference. Individuals in the New York A. F. of L. locals who are sympathetic with the aims of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee are urged to discuss these questions with others and to convince them to elect a delegate to represent their minority group to the conference. Where an A. F. of L. local will itself send a delegate to represent it, this should by all means be done.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del



Cartoons by Del appearing in the Daily Worker or those which appeared recently are available for exhibition and sale at parties held for the Daily Worker.

Comrade Del will be glad to be present, in person, at such affairs. Send your invitations at once to business office, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., Telephone Algonquin 4-7955.

New York City Vote Totals

COMMUNIST VOTE FOR MAYOR

1933	1932	1930
Minor.....26,564	Patterson.....24,322	Weinstone.....5,822

SOCIALIST VOTE FOR MAYOR

Solomon...63,002	Hillquit.....250,249	Thomas.....175,000

TUESDAY'S VOTE BY BOROUGHS FOR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES

MAYOR

	Minor
Manhattan	5,297
Brooklyn	10,314
Bronx	9,333
Queens	1,480
Richmond	151
Total	26,564

ALDERMANIC PRESIDENT

	Gold
Manhattan	5,923
Brooklyn	12,591
Bronx	9,867
Queens	1,823
Richmond	175
Total	30,384

COMPTROLLER

	Burroughs
Manhattan	6,383
Brooklyn	12,511
Bronx	9,853
Queens	1,897
Richmond	207
Total	30,749

BOROUGH PRESIDENT

Amter	6,399
Biedenkapp	11,009
Hyman	9,857
Powers	1,981
Klethiine	134

Fur Union Raiders' Case Goes to Jury

Gangsters Offer No Defense

NEW YORK.—The case against the gangsters who made a murderous raid last April on the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and killed one fur worker and wounded many others at the instigation of the fur bosses and A. F. of L. fur union officials, goes into the hands of the jury today.

The state rested its case yesterday afternoon, having called a string of more than 30 witnesses to the stand throughout the trial, who identified the gangsters arrested at the time of the attack, and described the shooting and slugging in which one fur worker was killed and many wounded.

The gangsters' lawyers were unable to offer any evidence to offset the facts brought out by the prosecution, and failed to put any of the gangsters on the stand. Their chief defense tactics were to introduce numerous legal quibbles and to ask for postponement.

The gangsters are charged with first degree assault only.

Organizations Mass to Save Lives of Trial Defendants

(*Continued from Page* 1)

protest to Wilhelm Buenger, presiding judge of the Reichstag fire trial in Berlin, Germany, and to Hans Luther, German Ambassador, Washington, D. C. The Committee has also urged workers to take up collections in all shops, branch meetings, trade union meetings, membership meetings, and all gatherings of workers and professionals. A new international commission of lawyers is being organized in an effort to do everything possible to save the four defendants.

In its appeal for a nation-wide mass protest action, the Committee has urged that the various organizations involve their entire rank and file in this movement for the liberation of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff. All organizations are urged to call membership meetings in which they discuss further methods of protest.

Sunday Meet Will Plan Terzani Aid

Trial of Anti-Fascist Is Set for Nov. 27th

NEW YORK.—Further steps in the defense of Athos Terzani, young anti-fascist, framed in connection with the murder of his comrade, Anthony Fierro, by fascist Khaki Shirts, will be planned at a conference of delegates from workers' organizations this Sunday at 1 p.m. in the Workers Center, 4109 13th Ave. Arrangements will also be made for two city-wide Tag Days on Nov. 17 and 18 to raise funds for the defense.

The conference is called by the Terzani Defense Committee. Organizations invited to send delegates include the Socialist Party, the International Labor Defense, Workmen's Circle, the I. W. W., the Unemployed Council, Young People's Socialist League, International Workers' Order and its Youth Branch, Communist Party, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit, Women's Council, and the Young Communist League.

Terzani is to be tried Nov. 27 in Long Island City. Seven volunteer attorneys, headed by Arthur Garfield Hays, will defend him.

4 Workers Arrested in Raid on Brooklyn Center, On Trial Today

NEW YORK.—Four workers were arrested, scores driven into the streets, and the Scandinavian Workers' Hall at 5111 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, closed down by police, who raided the place for the second time within a few weeks.

The raids were instigated by neighboring speakeasy proprietors whose trade has suffered since the opening of the Workers' Center in the heart of the Scandinavian district, with a noticeable falling off of the crowds which formerly attended the Vanity Ball Room, which is operated by the liquor interests.

At the time of the first raid on the Workers' Center the police used the pretext that dances were being held with a license. An attorney assigned to the case by the International Labor Defense told the committee they could continue their entertainments as before because the dances were held only for members and their friends. Hearing on the charges growing out of the first raid was postponed a week ago for a special session. The workers arrested in the second raid will come up for hearing this morning at the court at 43rd St. and Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

At a protest mass meeting last night, hundreds of workers expressed their determination to be in court this morning to defend the Scandinavian Workers' Center and the four arrested workers, who are held on $1,000 bond.

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You like the enlarged and improved "Daily." Support it with your dollars. Rush

Silk Workers Call Meet In Allentown to Enforce Gains

A.F. of L. Head Orders Strike Ended on NRA "Settlement"

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9.—The Allentown Silk Workers Union and the Ribbon Workers Association, both affiliated to the United National Strike Committee, have called a conference for Saturday, at 2 p.m. at 326 North Second Street, of all shop committees, regardless of union affiliation, to enforce the concessions won in the silk strike, now ended. This conference will have as its main purpose to take steps to enforce the $25 minimum wage and the promise of no discrimination made by the N.R.A. as a "settlement," but which the manufacturers have no intention of conceding.

The strike was ended on Monday, after Sam Mackri, president of local 10 of the American Federation of Silk Workers (U.T.W.), had issued a statement in the morning papers on his own authority, and without warning, ordering the silk strikers back to work. Mackri stated that the government ordered the strike to end and that in order to show the government "their good faith," the men should return to work. This order was given without signing any agreement, and without any guarantee that the promises of Senator Wagner and the N.R.A. Labor Board, would be kept.

The Allentown Silk Workers Union immediately issued a statement to the workers, attacking Mackri's betrayal. The militant union pointed out that Mackri was dividing and confusing the workers by ordering them back, and was betraying the Paterson and Easton strikers. They proposed calling a conference of the Paterson and Easton strikers before making any decision. They pointed out that the N.R.A. decision of $25 was not taken seriously by the N.R.A. or the silk manufacturers, and that the N.R.A. put it forward as a move to get the strikers back to work without an agreement and under the old conditions. The strikers went back on Monday to prevent a division of the workers' ranks.

The Allentown Silk Workers Union and the Ribbon Workers' Association, with a combined membership of 3,000, both affiliated to the United National Strike Committee, have kept their forces intact. They came out of the strike with a larger membership, secured agreements in several mills which included recognition of the union or the shop committee and gained some concessions. The 1,800 members of the Ribbon Workers Association, secured recognition of their union and an agreement which included the $18 minimum wage and an increase which averages $3 a week.

The Allentown Silk Workers' Union and the Ribbon Workers' Association point out that the leaders of the U.T.W. in Allentown, headed by Mackri, have broken the ranks of the strikers by placing faith in the government and the N.R.A. and expecting them to fight the bosses. This betrayal is all the more glaring, since at a meeting Sunday called by the A. F. of L. the strikers voted unanimously to remain on strike and send committees to see the bosses and determine their intentions. Mackri in his statement to the workers Monday morning ordering them back to work, said that he would rely on the "good faith" of the manufacturers that they would not discriminate and would pay the $25 minimum. But the manufacturers of Allentown, through their spokesman, John McGlinsy, had already stated, and repeated Sunday and Monday, that they would not pay the proposed scale.

Discrimination is now being carried out. In the Allentown Silk mill company 80 active strikers were not re-hired and are being kept out of the mill.

The strike in the Easton section of 3,000 workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union is still on.

Rally Needle Union Members to Resist U. S. Indictment

(*Continued from Page* 1)

immediate steps in the fight to resist the latest attacks.

The federal indictment served yesterday on the Industrial Union is the result of an investigation which the Union forced upon the government following its exposure of the fiendish acts of hired gangsters and guerillas against union members as a result of which two organizers were murdered and many union members were maimed. The Union listed a series of dastardly crimes, including bombings, acid throwing, and guerilla attacks instigated by the fur bosses and the A. F. of L. in the attempt to smash the Industrial Union, which was battling for decent conditions for the workers.

Although the Union demanded a federal investigation and action against the bosses and the A. F. of L. officialdom last August, no steps were taken until the federal indictments were issued last week. These included indictments on four counts against the fur bosses' associations, specifically naming the gangsters **Lebke and Garra as in their employ.**

The trial in which the A. F. of L. union officials and the fur bosses jointly propose to obtain an injunction against the Industrial Union continued yesterday with more strikebreakers produced as witnesses. The Industrial Union is subpoenaing Norman Thomas, socialist, to testify at the trial today regarding his observations when invited by fur workers during the strike to visit the headquarters of the union and see the sentiment of the fur workers for their union.

Fur workers are urged to crowd the Supreme Court, Part IV, Room 208, Center Street, at 10 a.m. today to hear the proceedings.

SPORTS

By Edward Newhouse

Fancy Season

By JACK HARDY

Batting for Edward Newhouse

THE wearers of the moleskin have been crashing through high and mighty all season. It's been years since the strength has been so evenly divided and the decisions so close, but the boys who do the yeoman work down there between the goal posts have been ringing the bell consistently. All of the all-time records are being shot at and some of them are already passed. So it's hats off to the jerseyed gladiators of the turf. It's been a long time since they have given us so many thrills.

Talk about kicking! Believe it or not, Millard (Dixie) Howell of Alabama drove a 90 yard punt in a game against Tennessee. It seems like a superhuman feat to us, but there were upward of fifteen thousand spectators looking on while he did it and the thing's on the up-and-up alright. On top of this Don Kellert of Pennsylvania went him nearly as well with an 86 yard boot against Navy. Put these down in the little red book. They both break all previous records.

The boys with other specialties haven't been what you'd call shrinking violets either. Tiny Bluefield College, whom nobody ever heard of before, is up there with one of the few unbeaten teams and to date has rolled up a grand total of 235 points, no fewer than a hundred of which have been made by one Mr. Pete Young, whom we likewise never heard of before. In major company, Winter of Davis-Elkins has crossed the goal line 11 times—and the season is only half over.

Long runs have been another feature of the season. In a game against Georgia Tech, Bucky Bryan of Tulane tucked the pigskin under his arm while behind his own goal line and romped no less than 101 yards to a touchdown. Floyd (Preacher) Roberts, likewise of Tulane, scored on a 75 yard run against Colgate last Saturday. It not only won the game for his team but was the first time since 1931 that Andy Kerr's boys bit the dust and the only occasion in a similar period that their goal line has been crossed. To make the afternoon complete this same Mr. Roberts stopped a Colgate man on the 2 yard line in the last play of the game, thus preventing a tie. On the same day, Millard Howell of Alabama gained 156 yards on running plays and an additional 58 on passes against the University of Kentucky; Jim Carter of Purdue made a 90 yard run against Carnegie, and our old friend Kellert of punting fame made a 50 yard run, scored a touchdown, a point after touchdown and a field goal—carrying his team to victory over Lafayette all by his lonesome self.

Don't forget to drink to Mike Sebastian of Pitt. We thought we'd seen some fancy passing in our day, but it's never been anything like the 55 yard heave which this master completed against Navy a few weeks ago.

We add this just in case you like puzzles. Newt Wilder plays center for Columbia, yet twice this season he has scored field goals for his team, one of which proved to be the margin by which they licked Cornell. Figure it out for yourself.

* * *

UP around Cayuga's waters that old arch reactionary of playing technique, Gloomy Gil Dobie, has begun to loosen up. In the Syracuse game a Cornell end pulled the puzzling sleeper play and got away with it for a free ticket to a touchdown. The same afternoon the boys from Ithaca, who haven't shown a new thing during the fourteen years that Dobie has been coaching them and who certainly never departed during all this time from the air-tight alignment of football's earliest days, actually spread-eagled clear across the field as a feature of their passing attack.

And laugh this off. In tying Southern California, Oregon went through the 60 minutes of grueling play with exactly eleven men—not a substitution all game. If you've heard anything about the bone crushing potentialities of Howard Jones' Trojans, you'll understand what kind of an Iron Eleven these boys from the Northwest must really be.

* * *

AS so often happens, most of the headlines are being copped by the backfield boys who do the running, throwing and kicking, with nary a word for the forward line which does the mopping up, opens the holes and performs the dirty work in general. Yet every observer is agreed that it was the St. Mary line which alone made it possible for the Galloping Gaels from the Moraga Valley to give Fordham its first shellacking of the season over at the Polo Grounds the other day.

We have a sneaking suspicion, too, that it's the line which has made Michigan the strongest team in the country. There's a centre on that outfit by the name of Bernard who does everything and does it well. His pass is as accurate as a die. On the defense he plays a roving game and stops anything in sight. He has an offensive charge like nobody's business and when the other fellows are throwing passes he knocks down more of them than any secondary on the club. We hereby place him in nomination for All-American.

* * *

NOTRE DAME has dropped three games and Hunk Anderson is through. They haven't announced the fact as yet. Hunk is one of the best coaches in the business. It's not generally known, but Rockne was ill for several years prior to his death and this same Anderson, then his chief assistant, carried the load himself. It was he who turned out some of the most famous of the teams for which Rock has borne the credit.

This year much of the material out at South Bend has been heartbreaking. The three men in the center of the line are among the world's worst and to cap the climax there's not a dependable quarterback on the squad.

The men can't draw blood out of a stone. In spite of heroic efforts his team has lost three games. The attendance at the Pittsburg game was only 20,000—about half of usual—and the Downtown Coaches' Association, as the newspaper boys call the local organization of garagekeepers, merchants and hotel owners, has gone on a rampage. They've put the screws on the University—so it's bye-bye for Hunk. The dope is that Nobel E. Kizer, now coaching at Purdue, will take up the reins next fall and that Anderson will bid au revoir to the collegiates and join the Chicago Club of honest-to-goodness professionals.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in his effort to catch up in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Anonymous	$ 1.00
Previous total	129.00
Total to date	$130.00

Attention, Party Units

NEW YORK.—Party units, mass organizations and workers who have collection boxes with money for the election campaign are urged to bring them in today to the Communist Election Campaign Committee at 799 Broadway, Room 539.

The campaign committee reports that there are large debts for campaign material that must be paid immediately.

City Events

Attorney to Speak on Crime

Abraham Dranow, attorney for the International Labor Defense, will speak on "The East Side Breeds Crime" tonight at 8:30 at 114 Ludlow St., city.

* * *

To Celebrate Anniversary of Russian Revolution

The Left-Wing Group, Local 22, will celebrate the 16th anniversary of the Russian Revolution tomorrow night in the large hall at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Admission 35 cents. Dancing until dawn.

* * *

Amter to Speak on Election

Israel Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils, will speak tonight on "The Election Results and the Tasks of the Unemployed Councils" at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, at 8 p.m.

* * *

Lecture on NRA and Musicale

Professor Oakley Johnson will give a lecture on the N. R. A. at a musicale to be held tonight at 8:30 at the New School, 66 W. 12th St., under the auspices of the N. Y. District International Labor Defense. Admission 35 cents.

Movie and Concert
SUNDAY, NOV. 12, 8 P. M.
New Soviet Film
"War Against the Centuries"
W. I. R. Band
Workers' Laboratory Theatre
Jewish Workers' Club
Dram Group
Auspices: Brownsville Workers' International Relief Center
431 Stone Ave., cor. Belmont, Brooklyn
Admission 15c in advance; 20c at door

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STRUGGLES FOR RELIEF AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE INCREASE

Families Cut Down On Food As Rising Costs Slice Wages

Workers Buy Less Butter, Sugar, Officials Report; Only United Fight of Workers, Farmers, Can Defeat Monopolies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Further startling evidence of the starvation effect of the Roosevelt program came to light yesterday in the official report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which revealed that "a reduction of 4 per cent in domestic consumption of butter was reported for the first eight months this year." Since butter is a staple of everyday diet and always the last type of food to be dropped from the food list, experts have always considered the consumption of butter, sugar, etc., to be accurate indicators of the trend in the standard of living.

Recently, it was reported by the Sugar Institute, consumption of sugar has dropped this year below last year.

At the same time that it reports shrinking consumption of butter, the Agriculture Department reports a steady increase in production of butter, so that today there is a record surplus of 174,857,000 lbs. of butter.

Recent official statistics indicate that the real wages of the American workers have been slashed since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration. The reported 6 per cent increase in wages has been eaten up by the 8 to 20 per cent rise in the cost of food. The net result has been an actual wage cut of from 2 to 15 per cent for the entire working class.

This information from the Department of Agriculture comes after the recent release of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration showing that the price of foods paid in the cities has risen sharply while the price received by the farmer has dropped, giving added profits to the monopoly middlemen.

The A.A.A. report indicated that the farmers now get $6.62 for food that the city workers must pay $17.95.

Prices Rise in Boise While Wages Decrease

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

BOISE, Idaho.—The N.R.A. here has put the price of groceries up 40 per cent and wages have not been raised one per cent. In fact, they are 25 per cent lower. Hundreds of men are working on farms for room and board. Hundreds of men are sleeping out on the cold ground without beds. In fact, I don't have proper food to live. There are many little children on the streets begging, yet the banks are full to overflowing with money, but nothing for the poor. Still there are 95 per cent who are looking for Jesus Christ to fix all this. We have not had a raise since last June.

I went up to the Salvation Army to see the Lord's Captains, to see if they could get the Lord to give us a good rain. The captain was out, but the lady in charge said the "Lord was busy and could not take it up before Nov. 3 or Nov. 5."

Therefore, if you have any Daily Workers, please send them to me and I will distribute them where they will be read.

Hold Jobless Relief Conference in Auto City on November 18

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 9.—With a hard winter looming for the workers, a conference has been called by the Committee of Action for Unemployed Relief for Nov. 18 to discuss the problems confronting the unemployed and to demand immediate relief and unemployment insurance.

The Committee of Action calls upon all organizations of workers and farmers to send delegates to the conference, which opens Saturday, Nov. 18, at 1 p.m. at the Finnish Workers' Hall, 5969—14th St., Detroit, Mich.

Red Flag Floats All Night Atop Yonkers City Hall Flag-pole

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Atop the 60-foot flagpole before the doors of the City Hall here a bright red flag with a hammer and sickle and the words "Vote Communist for Cash Relief and for Immediate Payment of City Employees," waved throughout last night and this morning until 10 o'clock.

After frantic efforts, the city forester, using a rope and steeplejack board, managed to get the flag down. It had been tied to the very top of the slender pole.

The hoisting of the flag has caused a great deal of discussion in the working-class sections of Yonkers and an uncomfortable feeling in the bosses' sections.

A worker, watching the flag being taken down, said significantly, "The city's plenty in the red but this is one time when I think it will take red to wipe out the boss kind of red."

Yonkers city employees have been going unpaid for three months. A heavy vote is expected for the Communist candidates, William R. Gill for Mayor, Frank Johnson for Comptroller, Robert Robbins for Common Council President, May Downie and Agnes Basides for Justices of the Peace, and Charles Sanders for Alderman.

MASS.

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CITY AFFAIRS

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Friday, November 10th:

Michael Gold will lecture on "Modern American Revolutionary Literature" at 1373 43rd Street, Brooklyn. Auspices of Branch 31 I.W.O.

Cit-Grand Youth Club, 260 Grand Street, N.Y.C., will have a movie showing of "Land of Lenin" and the "Struggle for Bread."

Concert and Dance given by the Harry Simms Br. I.L.D. at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8.30 p.m. W.I.R. Band, Prolet Pen. Singers from the Music League, will be on the program. Admission 35c.

Saturday, Nov. 11th:

Mt. Eden Workers Center, 285 E. 174th St., will hold a Concert and Dance. Prolheit Mandolin Orchestra will entertain.

Porto Rico Anti-Imperialist League will hold a Dance and Movie showing at 940 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

House Party and Entertainment at the home of Comrade Serdutoff, 631 E. 169th St., Apt. 45, Bronx. Auspices Sacco-Vanzetti Br. I.L.D.

Spaghetti Party, Dancing and Entertainment at the studio at 28 East 14th St., Apt. 12. Adm. 10c. Rosalyn Simons will dance.

Jerome Workers Club will hold a house party at home of Wyner, 1755 Weeks Ave., Apt. 8-D, Bronx.

House Party given by Unit 32 at 1973 Vyse Ave., Apt. 1-E, Bronx.

WELCOME LITVINOFF
CELEBRATION
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1933
at WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th Street
DR. PAUL LUTTINGER, Master of Ceremonies
JACK TYLER'S BAND
PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINMENT
NATIVE WEST AFRICAN DANCES
Tickets on Sale at Workers' Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St. and 799 Broadway, Room 235. — Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union.
ADMISSION 50c

GRAND OPENING TODAY
Russian Village
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Russian and Gypsy Music — Tasty Russian Food
Beer on Draught — Free Lunch Bar
DECORATION by J. ANCHUTIN

NEWS BRIEFS

Soviet Talk Barred

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Students of the Central High School were forbidden the use of the school auditorium by Dr. John L. Haney, their principal, when they requested the audience to hear an address on Soviet recognition by W. Curtis Bok.

* * *

Women Win Vote

MANILA, Nov. 9.—A bill passed today by the Insular Legislature gave women the right to vote in the Philippines after January 1, 1935. Filipino women are the first to be enfranchised in the Far East.

City Charged With Death of 11 Negroes

Mass Meeting Protests Tenement Fire Deaths

NEW YORK.—Responsibility for the roasting to death of 11 Negro children, women and men in the fire which destroyed the tinder-box tenement at 361 Briston St., Brooklyn, was placed directly at the door of the city and state governments by a mass meeting of white and Negro workers Monday night at 361 Amboy St.

A resolution adopted by the assembled workers vigorously denounced the pestilential housing conditions forced on the Negro masses by the ruling class policy of residential segregation of Negroes. It demands the abolition of slum conditions and segregation. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to Mayor O'Brien, Mayor-elect LaGuardia and Gov. Lehman.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers' Self-Educational Club.

N. J. Laundry Union Drives Out AFL, Votes to Join Indus. Union

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Rank and file laundry laundry workers here successfully defeated an attempt to organize a union of laundry workers under the A. F. of L., when they expelled the racketeer officials and elected their own leadership last week.

The new union, known as the Laundry Workers' and Drivers' Union has a membership of over 500. At its meeting last Friday, the workers voted to apply for membership in the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union in N. Y. A committee of 20 Negro and white workers were elected to protest to Governor Moore against the proposed state laundry code by means of which the laundry bosses intend to legalize starvation wages in the industry.

Longshoremen Near St. Louis Quit; Demand Committee Recognition

CAIRO, Mo.—Longshoremen members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union walked off the job in this city, which is near St. Louis, when the boss, Mooney, refused to rehire a member of the dock committee. Mooney stated that the dock committee didn't mean a damn thing to him.

As a result of this action the men voted for a complete stoppage until assurances of full committee recognition were granted and the men rehired. The men in St. Louis are ready to support the action of the Cairo marine workers to the limit.

Steel and Mine Workers Launching Hunger March; Tacoma Compelled to Endorse Social Insurance Bill

Unemployed March on Pittsburgh, for Relief, on Nov. 28th

City Withholds Permit; United Front Action Committee Formed

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9.—A United County Hunger March will be held Tuesday, Nov. 28, two days before Thanksgiving, at the call of the Joint Action Committee, which has 386 delegates from the steel workers and miners of Allegheny County.

The permit for West Park has already been endorsed at mass meetings embracing over 3,500 workers, while trade unions numbering 3,200 have similarly endorsed the March and the demands for which the March is taking place—increased relief and unemployment insurance.

Steel Union Active

Fifty thousand leaflets are being printed in addition to the 10,000 stickers. Union leaflets, leaflets in different languages, are likewise being issued. The Steel & Metal Workers' Industrial Union has made arrangements for calling a series of mass meetings prior to the march in order to involve the unemployed and part-time employed steel workers.

Mass delegations, and several demonstrations in preparation for the March have been organized. Committees of 100, of 75, etc., have been increased. Eviction fights and struggles against sheriff and constable sales are growing.

The Women's Sections of the Councils held a Conference on Nov. 1 and decided to organize many women's delegations to demand a turkey for Thanksgiving for all unemployed. On Wednesday, Nov. 15, all of the local committees and delegations will unite on a county scale, and many hundreds of women are expected to go to the office of the Relief Board demanding turkeys.

Activities all down the line are being increased, and the Councils are making a determined effort to build and strengthen the Councils and block committees. Considerable success is already being made.

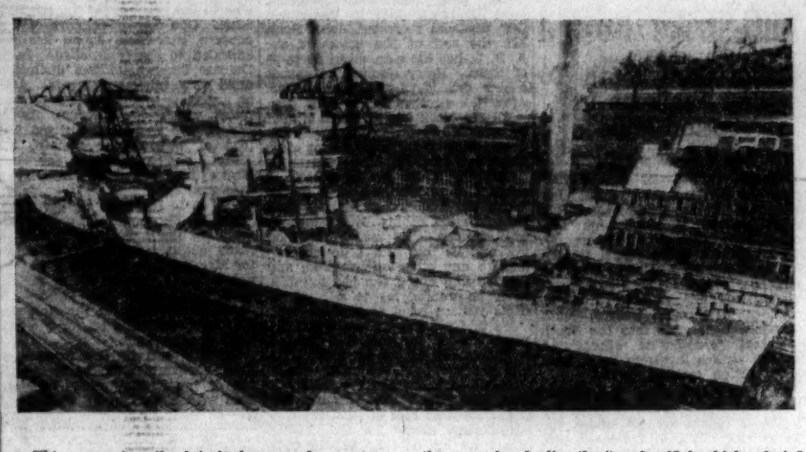
Citizens League Indorses

Thus far, four locals of the Unemployed Citizens League have indorsed the County Hunger March and decided to officially participate in it. A whole broad section of the League leadership and rank and file is fighting the sabotaging efforts of the Lieberman-Socialist clique which controls the U. C. L. County Central Committee and the rank and file is working on the united front basis.

Thousands of steel workers, miners, building trades workers, etc., are expected to attend the County Hunger March and to make it a powerful demonstration against the Roosevelt hunger program.

In connection with the County Hunger March the Unemployed Councils of Allegheny County has organized a dance in order to raise finances to carry through the Hunger March. The dance will take place Saturday, Nov. 18, at 8 p.m. at the Superior Hall (formerly Labor Lyceum), located at 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Tickets can be obtained at U. C. headquarters, 1524 Fifth Ave.

$9,046,055 for Warships—Relief Cuts for Jobless



This new cruiser, the Astoria, is now under construction in Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington state, at a cost of more than nine million dollars. It will be launched Dec. 16. At the same time the present unemployed relief grants of the Roosevelt government total only $3,936,483, much of which will never reach the unemployed after the "overhead" for high salaried officials, etc., is deducted. This relief goes only to three states, Michigan, Arizona and Illinois. Roosevelt gives a billion dollars for war funds. He ignores the demand of the unemployed for adequate relief and unemployment insurance.

Fight for Unemployment Insurance, Relief!

Fight against cuts in relief!

Demand adequate unemployment relief from the city, county and state governments!

Fight against evictions!

Demand free light, gas, heat, rent, clothes and shoes for all unemployed!

Demand no discrimination against Negro workers in the giving out of relief!

Food for the children of the unemployed!

Demand Unemployment and Social Insurance from the federal government!

Build Unemployed Neighborhood Committees to fight for the demands of the unemployed workers!

Build Unemployed Committees in all A. F. of L. local unions!

Form Unemployed Committees in all workers' organizations!

Build the Unemployed Councils!

For the united front of all unemployed and part-time workers, regardless of affiliation, in the fight for Unemployment Relief and Insurance!

Pass resolutions in all workers' organizations for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill!

Send delegates to the National Unemployed Convention in Washington, January 13!

Force City Council to Ask Congress for Jobless Bill

Tacoma Demonstration Led by Jobless Council Wins Victory

TACOMA, Wash.—Mass pressure through a demonstration of Tacoma workers has forced the City Council to memorialize Congress for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

"Whereas, the Pierce County Committee of Unemployed Councils," the resolution states, "has presented to the City Council of the City of Tacoma a resolution calling attention to the mass unemployment and absolute destitution of millions of our people. . . . Be it resolved by the City of Tacoma:

"That it does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States of America and request the said Congress forthwith enact the "Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill" now pending before it, or a bill of like character and substance, granting to the unemployed of our country the full measure of relief sought to be obtained in this pending bill."

CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BEACON, N. Y.
PHONE BEACON 721
Now Open for Fall and Winter
60 Rooms—Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Running Water in each room
WHOLESOME FOOD. REST. SPORTS. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
For information call Easterbrook 8-1400
CARS LEAVE Cooperative Restaurant 2700 Bronx Park East daily at 10:30 a.m.

Musicale and Lecture
Friday, Nov.10, 8:30 p.m.
at NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 66 W. 12th Street

1. Eugene Nigob, Pianist
2. John Bovington, Poet Dancer
3. International String Ensemble
4. Herman Blanc, Spirituals
5. Prof. Oakley Johnson

"Lecture on N. R. A. and the I. L. D."

Sadie Van Veen, Chairman
Admission 35c—Auspices: I.L.D., N.Y. Dist.

Big Rise in Profits For Weirton Steel; NRA Breaks Strike

NEW YORK.—After defeating the strike of 14,000 of its workers with the help of the N. R. A. and A. F. of L. officials the National Steel Corporation have just reported a profit of $753,565 for the quarter ending Sept. 30.

The workers were driven back without wage increases and without union recognition. But Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board, reported that 2,156,832 shares, held mainly by a few stockholders, will draw 35 cents each.

For the first nine months of 1933, the net profit was $2,596,876, or $1.19 a share, as against $1,662,919, or 77 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1932, before the N. R. A. was passed.

Mexicans Tricked Into Scab Work

Director Cuts Relief to Break Strike

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 9.—After inveiling 4,000 Mexican workers and their families, which total about 20,000 persons, into believing that they would not be used in strikebreaking roles, Earl E. Jensen, Los Angeles County Superintendent of Charities, is preparing to transport them to the northern cotton fields as pickers.

The promise of adequate wages and board for the northbound Mexicans is revealed to be false by Jensen's statement that if they become destitute, the northern county officials will care for them.

Although by this maneuvre he declares that he will cut relief costs by $250,000, Jensen, since his reappointment has said and done nothing about cutting his own high salary, and has made no real move to investigate or put a stop to the graft and racketeering in his department.

ROCKFORD UNIT ACTIVE

NEW YORK.—Unit No. 4, Rockford Illinois, Section, raised $10 for the Daily Worker by holding an affair. The Unit writes: "We feel that the quota of $75 for our Section could be very easily raised if the real value of the Daily Worker was appreciated." The Unit pledges to do everything in its power to bring the Daily Worker to the masses of workers.

Detroit Relief Cut 40 P.C.; 15 P. C. of City on Lists

Jobless Councils Preparing Forced Laborers for Relief Strike

DETROIT, Mich.—With 15 per cent of the city's population officially on the relief lists, and 200 to 300 families daily being added to the rolls, a new scheme has been introduced which cuts welfare wages 40 per cent.

Bitter resentment is spreading, as a result, among the welfare forced laborers who recently marched down in three groups to the Welfare and compelled them to come across with coal orders and gloves. The Unemployed Councils are now preparing the men for a forced labor strike.

The Unemployed Councils of Detroit have uncovered the following facts in regard to how the new plan affects a typical family of three:

Old Plan. Wage worker works 12 hours a week, received checks covering $4.20 for groceries, $2.50 for rent, coal averaging $1.40 a week, clothing averaging wholesale $2 a week. Total $10.

New Plan. Wage worker works 13 hours at 50 cents an hour cash, totaling $9 a week. The worker cannot spend this money as he pleases, but must show receipts to the Welfare that it has been spent as follows: $4 for groceries, $2.30 for rent, $1.40 for coal, 70 cents for back payments on utilities, 60 cents for clothing.

At the same time working hours of the forced laborers have been increased 33 per cent. Other workers have been given a straight 40 per cent cut in relief, with no increase in hours. In addition, while the old welfare checks were exempt from the sales tax, under the new scheme the workers must pay the tax.

The Unemployed Councils are now organizing the wage workers into the Welfare Wage Workers Council. Sixty thousand leaflets are being issued, calling on the men to set up committees on the job and prepare to strike for the following demands: 55 cents an hour, 24 hours work a week, rent, fuel and clothing in addition, right of Negroes to work on all public works and welfare jobs without discrimination. Further information can be secured at the Unemployed Councils, 4653 Woodward Ave.

Police Stop Meet in Pa. Steel Town

FARREL, Pa.—Attempting to smash the workers' rights to unmolested assemblage, police Tuesday broke up a Soviet Anniversary meeting in this important steel town and jailed six workers, one of whom was given a 10-day sentence, and two released. Joe Dallet, District Organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, and Frank Thompson, active working class leaders, were held for the Federal authorities.

This action, prompted by the steel trust, is a follow-up of the terror meted on the workers of Ambridge, Pa., in their attempt to crush all workers' organizations. The International Labor Defense is handling the case, which involves freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage.

A mass meeting will be held at 2 p.m. this Saturday in Simon Hall, North Walnut, Sharpsville, Pa., under the auspices of the S. M. W. I. U. to protest the arrest and demand more relief for unemployed workers.

Forced Labor Strike Wins Relief Checks

Militant Workers Near Seattle Win Demands

SEATTLE, Wash.—Militant action from 83 strikers on forced labor jobs at Redmond, near this city, compelled the re-issuing of relief vouchers after they were stopped early last week when the strike against forced labor started.

The supervisor of the jobs has been trying all kinds of tricks on the strikers, but as a result of this important concession the strike has gained an increased strength. Those who previously were fearful of losing their vouchers are now swinging along with the other fighting workers to defeat the system of forced labor for relief in Redmond.

Decatur, Ill., Jobless Form Council; Demand 50 P.C. Relief Increase

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 9.—The Unemployed Council of Decatur, Ill., has just been organized, and a program of action adopted after a meeting attended by 275 workers held in the Circuit Court, at which Carl Lockner, chairman of the State Committee of the Illinois Unemployed Councils, spoke. The following evening 55 unemployed workers joined the Unemployed Council.

The program calls for an immediate 50 per cent increase in relief—all relief to be paid in cash, no discrimination against Negro and foreign born workers, free gas, rent and electricity for unemployed workers, a minimum of 60 cents per hour on work relief, and unemployment and social insurance.

Injunction Threat to Tannery Strikers

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Tannery employers, desperate of their failure to break the strike of the 2,000 tannery workers, have threatened an injunction here, after severe police terror had not been able to defeat the mass picket lines. The tanneries are almost at a complete standstill with every effort to recruit scabs beaten back by the courageous action of the strikers.

At the same time the independent union organized by the workers has opened negotiations for individual settlements. Three hundred workers returned to work yesterday under union conditions. The strikers appeal to all workers for relief to support the heroic struggle of the 1,700 workers who continue on strike.

Home Relief's Rawest Deal Given to Negro Unemployed

Monday's installment of Elisabeth Potamkin's first-hand account of Home Relief Bureau cruelties revealed the severe torment under which not only the pauperised workers, but also the relief employees, are forced to work. The third installment of this first-hand exposure follows:

* * *

By ELIZABETH POTAMKIN

IV.

WHEN I visited Mrs. O'Malley the Salvation Army in its "kindness" has given her a stale loaf of bread. She cut the bread in two when I was there and said, "My neighbor hasn't had a thing to eat for days. I'd better give her some of this."

When I first came to Home Relief, there were dreary days, rounds of marching in the snow and rain to homes destitute—meeting people bitter, angry, oppressed. Not a happy relationship — nothing funny ever happened. What can be funny about hunger, misery and slow starvation? It was stark and grim.

But to the Home Relief Bureaus came the Unemployed Councils and they cut through all the bunkum of Home Relief. They came with direct, immediate demands for relief of the jobless. These groups beaten, threatened, thrown into prison, but they came again and again. They are still coming.

Not the Tammany Way

When the Unemployed Councils first came to the bureaus, the feeling among the workers in the bureaus was one of terror. None of us were used to honest direct means. Tammany never works that way. Supervisors grew alarmed. They did not know how to cope with such an approach—so simple and direct. The telephone buzzed. The almighty ones were trying to think up ways of meeting with these people. Will they take money? Let's give them everything they ask for! This is just what we want to avoid. Militancy from people asking for what belongs to them.

To some of us workers it was the first breath of something heroic, sincere and hopeful. When the Unemployed Council came to the Bureau on East Broadway I walked to the window. I wanted to hear what they had to say. My supervisor shouted "Get away from that window! Do you want a brick thrown at your head?" I was not afraid. I stood quietly gazing down. My supervisor's wrath grew large, "Get away from that window, or there'll be bloodshed," she screamed. I answered, "Even if there is going to be bloodshed, I'll stay." I was no longer afraid for my job.

The little intense knot of people fighting for all of us in the streets of the richest city in the world, had liberated me. I would join them, regardless of consequences. I felt free.

For very obvious reasons I was not fired for my defiance. Home Relief pretends to aid regardless of race, creed, color or political affiliation. This is a lie. I was kept on the job, because I was recognized as a potential red, a menace to all the rottenness that caused Home Relief in the first place.

Sham Excuses

Home Relief never admits the truth of its policy. It always creates some false excuse to fool the workers as to its real intentions. Very often colored people cannot prove their residence. They have been migratory workers. They cannot read or write. They cannot prove their residence and get no Home Relief. Without regard to race, creed or color.

When I tried to get relief for a Porto Rican family of eleven, I was told I could not give them more than $4 a week! "Why?" I wanted to know. My supervisor, who is a college graduate, said, "Porto Ricans have a low standard of living." "Italian women support their husbands," is another popular notion with social workers who believe everything that is written in text books.

Tall, gaunt Mrs. Jackson, colored, tells me that her husband Tom Jackson worked for 20 years for one firm. He was handsomely rewarded with a letter saying that he had proved a faithful worker! That was all the Jackson family had to show for 20 years of labor. Mrs. Jackson told me she took the paper to Jimmy Walker. "I was not afraid," she said. "Why, I knew Jimmy Walker when he was a corner bum on the East Side." She was admitted to Mayor Walker's office. He made a point of being gallant. It certainly got the Negro vote. When he read the letter Mrs. Jackson brought, he said: "This is a better recommendation than I'll ever get." I hope this will be inscribed on his tomb some day. It has more merit than any of his wise cracks. Mrs. Jackson won a pension for her husband, age 75, because she had the courage to know a bum when she saw one.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Port Chester, N. Y.
November 9th:
Banquet—Chinese Restaurant. Dancing at affairs arranged by Russian Mutual Aid at North Main Street.

Cleveland
November 11th:
Big Daily Worker Rally and Banquet with entertainment at Carpenter Hall, 13109 Kinsman Road. Auspices Section 3, C. P.

Dance and Entertainment at Small Home Owners Hall, 4323 Lorain Ave. Adm. 15c. Auspices Units 13 and 180.

West Allis, Wis.
November 12th:
Concert and Dance given by the Finnish Workers Club, South Shore Educational Club and the Communist Party at Labor Hall, 6537 W. National Avenue.

Canton, Ohio
November 15th:
Workers Press Dance being arranged by organizations in Canton at International Workers Order, 1739 9th St. N. E. Admission only 15c.

Gary, Ind.
November 11th:
Vetcherinka is being arranged by Unit 11 at 224 W. 15th St. at 8 p.m. Excellent music, good eats. Adm. 35c.

Newark, N. J.
November 12th:
House Party at home of Comrade Brodkin, 119 Ridgewood Ave. Auspices Unit 4.

Worcester, Mass.
November 12th:
Dinner and musicale given at Endicott Hall at 4.30 p.m.

Connecticut District
The great Soviet film "1905" adapted from M. Gorki's famous novel "Mother" will be shown in the following places on the days listed below:
Nov. 11—Emmett Hall, 68 Pearl St., Thomaonville, Conn.
Nov. 12—Russian Hall, 675 Dwight St., Springfield, Mass., at 4 and 8 p. m.
Nov. 13—Tivoli Hall, Grove, corner Main St., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Philadelphia
November 11th:
Dance and Entertainment given by Unit 101 Sec. 1 at 1708 Tasker St. at 8 p.m.

Detroit
November 12th:
Concert and Dance in celebration of the 11th Anniversary of the Communist Party at Martin Hall, 4920 Martin St., given by the West Side Section. Adm. 15c.

"To Hell With Pact," Says Cleaning and Dyeing Boss

50 Workers on Strike in Boston Shop Against Discharges

(By a Textile Worker Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Mass.—"To hell with the agreement!" said Simon Padover, boss of the Troy Dyeing and Cleaning shop, when the shop committee protested the discharge of two workers in violation of the union's agreement with the employers.

Refusing to confer with the shop committee, which the agreement states is compulsory, Mr. Padover stated with unprintable vehemence that he would have nothing whatsoever to do with the union, and that he would run his own business.

The whole shop, numbering 50 odd workers, members of the Dye House Workers' Industrial Union, have gone on strike and are now picketing the plant.

Where the Workers And Farmers Rule

DONBAS, U.S.S.R.—I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I had a very good trip coming over here. When I arrived I was received very well by the comrades. I am already at work at the Vorshilov plant, which is a steel mill, and I like it very much.

Almost every day I go to visit Comrade Giambattista who was deported from Pennsylvania. We have a very good time together. I remember when I was still in America, I used to go to visit some of the friends who worked in the mine at Montour No. 10 and Coverdale. They were all in debt to the company and their life was very miserable.

Here it is entirely different. I went to look at the pay sheet at mine number four here in the Don Bas, where Comrade Giambattista works, and I saw many pay slips for 500 and 600 rubles, and Comrade Giambattista drew $889.47 rubes for one pay. So you see the men here get paid for their work and don't have to worry about a job. Not like America, where the workers are on starvation wages, which the new starvation President Roosevelt is putting across in the N.R.A.

I hope you will send this letter to the Daily Worker in order to let my comrades and friends know about me and my intentions to stay here and help build socialism in the U. S. S. R. Also I want to let you know when we start to work in a steel mill or coal mine, we get all of our working clothes free, besides our clubs, theatres and many other things, such as insurance.

—ANTHONY REA.

Berry Put On N.R.A. Anti-Strike Board

Group Goes South To End Walkout In Cotton Mills

(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new type of strikebreaking agent has been sent into the field by the N.R.A.

An official announcement disclosed the fact that Robert W. Bruere, former Rand School (N. Y.) lecturer; George L. Berry, notorious misleader of the Printing Pressmen's National Union, and B. E. Geer, president of Furman College, South Carolina, have gone into the South to exert "conciliation efforts" to "settle" strikes involving more than 60,000 cotton textile workers.

The three represent the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, a group set up under the cotton code. Thus an industry's own boards' lieutenants join the "conciliators" of the National Labor Board and the "mediators" of the Department of Labor in the rapidly increasing forces scattered through the country to "persuade" labor to cease fighting.

Estimating that the strikers number between 60,000 and 70,000, the announcement said that they began about Oct. 20, at the Riverside mill in Augusta, Georgia. Eleven mills are now out.

"Among the causes of the strikes," continued the statement, "were alleged violations of the cotton textile code." The code also set up a Code Authority composed of bosses' representatives supposedly responsible for seeing that the owners complied with the code.

The announcement said that the National Labor Board would continue to "co-operate in settling strikes wherever the Cotton Textile Board asked for assistance," but that it has a "general policy" of leaving labor controversies "to the jurisdiction of that industry" when machinery for adjustment of controversies is provided by the industry.

Negro Workers Brutally Terrorized in New Orleans Cotton Compressing Plant

Weekly Wages at Clayton Anderson Co. Cut By N. R. A. Hours Reduction

(By a Textile Worker Correspondent.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In New Orleans the largest cotton compressing company is the Anderson Clayton Co. For some time there has existed in that place an openly brutal regime against the Negro workers who constitute virtually 100 per cent of the crew. The officials are white.

There is in force at the Anderson Clayton a method of cruelty comparable to the practices of the Ku Klux Klan. One former employe of that concern, Mr. Mose Jones, has just appealed to the International Labor Defense because he was discharged amid very inhuman threats. After an argument over a package of cigarettes which the foreman, Sidney Birtell, said should be changed to a pint of whiskey for himself, Mr. Mose Jones was chased for three blocks from the Anderson Clayton Co's grounds.

I. L. D. Helps Worker

Mr. J. Thornton McDonald, representing the I. L. D. here, has already outlined the course of action for Mr. Jones, so that the latter will not stand to lose his salary for the week which ended last night. Mr. Jones has worked for the Anderson Clayton Co. off and on for the past eight or nine years.

Recently one of the foremen at that company deliberately struck one of the Negro workers over the nose with a club to intimidate him for a brief evidence of resistance against the cruelty so common in the usual run of a day's work. Another instance of the same sort occurred when a foreman lately used a piece of iron pipe to hit a Negro truck driver working for a freighting company that usually hauls the cotton from the Anderson Clayton mill.

This affair was aired in the local court and the judge admitted that he had already heard reports showing the terrible conditions prevailing in the Anderson Clayton slave hole.

Before the period of the ballyhooed N. R. A., the workers at this cotton mill were getting 20 cents an hour, working from 13 to 14 hours a day. But after Roosevelt sprang his Simon Legree system upon American workers, the Anderson Clayton Co. cut the day's grind to eight hours, but altered the pittance in lieu of wages to only 25 cents an hour, which means a wage cut for the week.

Why Old A. F. of L. Food Worker Joined the Industrial Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—I belonged to Hotel and Restaurant Workers, local 237, since 1915 in Pittsburgh. Our financial secretary, John Book, like the rest of the bosses of the A. F. L. has his men, about 20 to 25 of them. Every election he spends a few dollars to win the election. After the election he does his part.

All Mr. Book lets me work is once or twice a month, so I can pay my dues. Now I am back in my dues about two months.

Saturday I was at the union. I asked him to send me to a job so I can pay one month for my dues. He told me I cannot belong to both organizations. He meant the food workers. I told him I do not belong to any other organization, and I asked him how I can pay my dues or if he wanted me to sell my 90 cents welfare relief to pay my dues.

He told me the waiters union did many favors for me, and that I shouldn't ask for an extra job. He told me how good the union was.

About 14 years ago my little boy died, and now I have another boy sick. The members of local 237 collected some money for us. I told him I do my part by paying dues four years. I was working as a salesman and I always helped in the same kind of case, but he still refused to put me on the extra list that day. He was looking around for some of his friends.

On Sunday the food workers had a meeting. I was at the meeting. I found Mr. John Book outside, close to the hall watching to see how many of our members would join the mass meeting.

I asked him why he doesn't go up to the meeting. He told me, the liar, that he was waiting for some of his friends. I called him yellow and damn liar and he went away.

That night I joined the Food Workers Industrial Union. It cost me 25 cents. That shows you what the leaders of the A. F. of L. are and especially Mr. John Book, who claims to be one of the best Socialists.

Fishermen Risk Lives To Help Save Daily Worker

NEW YORK.—Two rock-cod fishermen in San Pedro, Cal., risked a severe storm in order to make a catch with which to raise funds for the Daily Worker. Their letter enclosing $40, reads in part as follows:

"Eight days were spent on the open sea in a 32-foot fishing boat about 85 miles off the coast, weathering a storm in the lee of an island at which one of the largest ships of the U. S. Navy, the Saratoga, was also anchored for protection."

They ask that their names do not be used, but mention that this trip, a common occurrence for them, is the every day danger of the fishermen who are exploited by the boss class. They willingly took this risk in order to help maintain the Daily Worker, which fights for the liberation of all workers from our oppressors.

Chicago Sends $132

Chicago, District 8, sent on the same day $132; Detroit, $39; Boston, $30.

Once recognizing that their most powerful weapon, the Daily Worker, is in danger, workers throughout the country are campaigning in a real Bolshevik way to save it from its financial emergency.

$33 at House Party

A house party in Gary, Ind., by Unit 3 nette $27 for the "Daily." At Mansfield, Ohio, $17 was raised at one of the most enthusiastic affairs ever held in that town.

Trade Unions Help

The Auto Workers Local of Lincoln Park, Detroit, Mich., sent a contribution of $2; the Trade Union Unity League of Spokane, Wash., sent $2. The staff of the Trade Union Unity Council, New York City, contributed $12.

Theatre Club Sends Poem

Sending $10 for the "Daily," the Theatre Club of the Workers Laboratory, New York City, adds the following poem, referring to our columnists, Dr. Luttinger, Michael Gold, and others in Socialist competition to raise $1,000 each for the "Worker":

"To prove that we're no favorites,
we'll treat 'em all alike,
Here's $2 for Paul, $2 for Ed., and
$2 for dear old Mike,
The balance, if you please, we bid
for Saturday's cartoon,
Which, may we hope, good Comrade Burck will send us soon."

Sorry, comrades of the Theatre, but there were higher bidders for the cartoon. Try again!

Comrades, hold affairs, contribute, use your collection lists, visit mass organizations. RAISE FUNDS. Our Daily Worker needs every cent it can get to meet immediate bills so it can continue fighting the N.R.A., and against all oppression of the workers and farmers.

NEW YORK ORGANIZATIONS: MAKE SURE YOU HAVE A DELEGATION AT THE DAILY WORKER BANQUET THIS SUNDAY EVENING AT IRVING PLAZA.

* * *

KANSAS "ICORIANS" RAISE $5

NEW YORK.—The "Icorians" of Kansas City, Mo., raised $5 for the Daily Worker through collections among members and friends. They write: "The Daily Worker must carry on by all means its important task in the class struggle."

* * *

OHIO YOUTH CLUB IN ACTION

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio.—The Steubenville, Ohio, Youth Club held a house party to raise funds for the Daily Worker at which $3 was raised for the $40,000 Drive.

* * *

WOMEN SUPPORT DAILY WORKER

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The Women's Educational League of this city raised $4 for the Daily Worker at a house party. "We know that the Daily Worker is our paper and the only paper that will print the truth about the working class. We hope to raise more funds for its support."

* * *

(The list of contributions of Tuesday will appear in tomorrow's issue—Editor)

Total Wednesday	$ 659.01
Previously recorded	20,150.54
Total to date	$20,809.55

DIST. No. 1

Grp. Meeting, Wakefield	1.10
Friedman's Drug, Chelsea	1.00
Greek Symp.	5.50
Malden Un.	.75
Unexpected	
Rox. Women's Council	2.00
Chelsea Women's Council	3.00
Balkan Wkrs. Educ. Cl.	4.10
Chelsea Un.	10.00
Total Nov. 8	27.95
Total to date	1108.90

DIST. No. 2

E. Zack	1.10
Wkrs., Tourists to S. U.	10.00
W. M.	1.00
Dr. M. Goldberg	5.00
A. Resnick	1.00
Symp.	25.00
M. Grushow	.50
Two Edison Emp.	.50
A. Coward	.50
R. Hill	1.00
Mrs. B. Madow	1.00
Fashion Artists	11.00
Pelham Pkwy. Wkrs. Cl.	12.00
Russ. Mut. Aid 119	9.10
J. Reed Br. ILD	10.26
M. B.	.25
E. May, ILD	5.00
Scand. Wkrs. Cl.	16.00
Suburban Pl.	25.00
Slovak Wkrs. Assn.	
Col. by J. Kureck	
J. Dzadik	.25
Dumovich	.25
Kovalyi	.15
Kmech	.25
Minchik	.25
Kindja	.20
Mechiecky	.25
Grofik	.10
Kania	.25
Meduesky	.10
Sec. 2, Un. 12-8	4.00
Total Nov. 8	135.76
Total to date	9338.66

DIST. No. 5

Meeting, Fairmount	1.00
F. E. Shaw	.25
G. Orris, Jr.	1.00
V. D. Duellin	1.00
Total Nov 8	3.25
Total to date	434.63

DIST. No. 6

Youth Cl. Steub.	3.00
Col. Mansfield	
B. Schwaner	.50
A. Friend	.50
A Friend "Dr."	.50
B. Dekreil	.50
W. D. Morgan	.25
R. Brown	.10
Total Nov. 8	5.35
Total to date	819.60

DIST. No. 7

Pioneers	1.77
G. Miller	.50
Jewish Women's Council	10.00
Jewish Dram. Studio	2.63
Buchalter	1.16
Sec. 7, Un. 2	1.50
Sec. 7, Un. 7	1.00
Un. 8, Martin Sub.	2.50
Un. 10, Martin Sub.	.35
Sec. 1, Un. 1	3.75
Sec. 1, Un. 2	.47
Sec. 1, Un. 10	2.35
Lincoln Pk. Un.	3.10
Un. 8, Martin Sub.	1.00
Sec. 5	2.69
Total Nov. 8	34.69
Total to date	1380.42

DIST. No. 8

Cary Un. 2	27.00
R. M. Rolfe	1.00
Tri-City Beer Drink	1.00
N. Berman	1.00
Col. by J. M. S.	
Col. by J. M. S.	.14
S. Maynarich	1.00
J. Maynarich	.100
M. Molnar	.50
J. Briske	.50
M. Briske	.25
A. Polich	.50
F. Lackovic	.10
Drazou	.35
M. Petranovich	1.00
B. Zaloga	7.50
D. Pearl	1.00
K. Freund	1.00
J. Reed Cl. Wkrs. School	1.80
Russ. Frac., Homesuk	2.65
Sloga Cl.	.53
Jewish Wkrs. School	20.00
Sec. 2, Sotis	5.00
Un. 606, Perry	3.00
Un. 717, Tamson	.75
Un. H-13	13.00
Sec. 7, Carter	8.82
Un. 401, Evanston	15.00
Sec. 2	1.20
Un. 10-01, May.	2.80
Un. 10-06, Cic.	7.00
Un. 10-07, Cic.	7.00
Sec. 9	15.04
Un. 908, Gerling	10.00
Sec. 12, Dawson	6.30
Un. H-25	7.90

Lists

Col. by Mason 7 names	1.80
Col. by Sori 8 names	1.35
Col. by Walker 10 names	1.65
Col. by Marinovich	
Gojak	.10
Coric	.10
Pivac	.10
Prek	.50
Riaum	.15
Rukavina	.10
Petar	.10
Knezevich	.15
Uyevich	.25
Bodner	.25
Col. by Tamson	
Lakain	.05
Mosis	.05
Bekgin	.05
Mednis	.10
Karkum	.10
Seemel	.10
Melbano	.10
Tamson	.05
Malbo	.05
Col. by Merker	.05
C. Merker	.05
Williams	.05
Col. by Coctles 4 names	.76
List 2392 Un. 716	.41
Col. by Schafman	.25
Chossen	1.00
Total Nov. 8	184.80
Total to date	1794.57

DIST. No. 10

Icorians, K. C.	5.00
Total Nov. 8	5.00
Total to date	77.20

DIST. No. 13

Women's Educ. League	4.00
Total Nov. 8	4.00
Total to date	413.21
Two Rock Cod Fishermen	40.00
J. Bernhard	3.00
A. Rosto, Sac.	.50
E. W. Thienert, Tucson	1.00
Santa Monica	4.75
Movie Showings	
Compton	13.25
Santa Barbara	21.25
Monterey	8.50
Oakland	40.00
Sacramento	7.80
Eureka	42.60
Col. by H. Blank	3.51
Postup, B. Party	5.00
A Friend	.50
X-Gandy Dancer	.50
Club Nitgedaiget	5.00
List 10988	
L. Jarvis	1.00
C. Kosan	.25
Col. by Semmel	
Dan	1.00
Schoen	2.00
Anon.	1.00
Ackerman	1.00
Friend	1.00
Kroz	1.00
East. Fruit Market	1.00
List 58831	
Anon.	5.00
Dr. Levitson	1.00
Col. by Kimball	1.00
Fierman	1.00
F. Fierman	1.00
S. Cloklin	1.00
Granes	.25
Ursich	.25
Gramis	1.00
Himmel	1.00
Lipstone	1.00
R. Fierman	1.00
Col. by Berisk	
Friend	1.00
Pola	.25
Friend	.25
Friend	.25
Novak	.25
Carnaglia	.25
Cana	.15
Cana	.15
Friend	.50
Feilen	.50
Mugy	.30
Col. by Berisk	
Sher	.50
Henkin	.25
Urakovich	.50
Mitronowich	.25
Friend	.25
Apotelos	.25
Leon	.20
Pilautsky	.25
Col. by Kimball, Citron	.15
Fierman	5.00
Schwartz	.50
Mellianinoff	.25
Herman	.50
Johnson	.10
Gramis	1.50
Phillip	1.00
Nick	.50
Col. by Nikolic 10 names	2.40
Col. by Nikolac	
Sullovich	.50
Marks	.50
M. Nikolac	.50
Gradis	.50
Zuig	.50
Kordich	.50
Midak	.25
Raiyevich	.25
Tomicich	.25
Peakor	.25
Col. by Strong	
Maleske	3.00
4 Friends	.90
Citron	.50
Kimball	.10
Cron	1.00
Berman	.25
Total Nov. 8	232.71
Total to date	768.84

DIST. No. 24

S.F.S., J.C.	1.00
Total Nov 8	1.00
Total to date	381.77

I. W. O.

Sch. 1, Dntown.	4.50
Sch. 2, Bronx	3.70
Br. 80, Det.	4.50
Ukrain. Br. Los Ang.	5.00
Total Nov. 8	17.70
Total to date	1695.92

Previously Recorded —Names Not Printed

Br. 615—	
Col. by Forster	
Weinstein	.25
Nachanoff	.25
Kurland	.25
Col. by Stewsky 1 name	.10
Col. by Milafsky 10 names	1.30
Col. by Fratkin 10 names	2.00
Col. by Monigbaum 10 names	2.30
Col. by Bichman 8 names	1.70
List 56936	
Braun	1.00
Hara	1.00
Michand	1.00
Huff	1.00
Swanson	.35
Pierle	.50
Mularley	1.00
Lingio	1.00
Braden	1.00
Monton	.50
Duncan	1.00
Duncan	1.00
Col. by Weker 6 names	1.85
Col. by Amper 7 names	1.65
Col. by Bernstein Weber	1.00
Col. by Kougax	1.00
Col. by Rubinstein 6 names	1.10
Col. by Greenspan 3 names	1.00
Col. by Rochwerg	2.00
Col. by Dorium 6 names	1.95
Col. by Schwartz 6 names	.85

Long Hours and Hunger Wages at Eleanor Club Five

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Last summer I was given some special work from my relief station, at the Eleanor Club Five, 430 S. Ashland Blvd., at $35 a month.

Having two children and a wife, it was hard for me to get along on it. But I took it just the same.

When they called me they took in 18 new nurses. The place has now about 85 nurses and about 15 to 20 other girls staying there. They just doubled up on the nurses by putting in an extra bed in the already small rooms they had.

Extra Work

When I came down there, they told me that they had three chambermaids, and instead of getting one more they would hire me. I was to mop all the rooms, clean all bathroom floors, walls, clean toilet bowls, tubs and sinks. All bathrooms were to be scrubbed three times and mopped three times a week besides all other work, and I was to get off every other Sunday afternoon and every Thursday afternoon.

When I started, Mrs. Keen, who has charge there went on a month's vacation, and when she came back I was told that I could not get off on any Thursday afternoon until all the regular work was done, and that would have taken me all day. I told her I was going off that afternoon, and they handed me my money, and as Mrs. Keen, did this, she said: "That's why there is so many out of work. You don't want to work when you have it."

I was supposed to get my board and room there. But the one that works in the kitchen, a woman by the name of Florence, is a regular belly robber.

—An Unemployed Worker.

Male Nurse at Bellevue Beaten By Drunken Dick

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Recently a male nurse at Bellevue Hospital was beaten on the head, causing a swelling and abrasion, by a detective under the influence of liquor, who brought in a patient, a friend, who was also intoxicated. His companion was treated for alcoholism and entered as a patient.

The rule is that all patients are to be searched by the nurse, property checked, safely put away, and given to the patient on discharge. The nurse told this to the detective, who beat him with his club, as this detective thought he should do the searching.

Many patients brought to Bellevue Hospital under the influence of liquor have fractured skulls, mostly caused by their being beaten by the police, who also sometimes call patients offensive names inside the hospitals, especially if the patient happens to be a prisoner, who is often beaten by them before being admitted to the hospital.

Police usually frame people on several charges. When they beat them, they generally plead self-defense, and they know they are backed by their superiors and the courts.

Scores Arrested in Memphis Terror

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—An unknown number of Negro and white workers, estimated at several score, have been arrested and are being held incommunicado in a reign of terror announced by Chief of Police Will D. Lee as a campaign "to wipe out Communism."

The arrested workers, after the third degree, are still held incommunicado, and fines imposed on them at random, which must be worked out on the chain gang. No opportunity is given them for any defense, and most are not even brought into court.

"This is all being conducted right in my office," Chief Lee has announced. "We are getting at the roots of this thing."

The charges usually preferred are "creating a disturbance," but Chief Lee has admitted that suspicion of sympathy with the Unemployed Councils or the Communist Party is sufficient evidence for him.

This reign of terror is closely connected with the public works program under R. F. C., with the cotton plow-under program, and with the preparations being made all over the South for the new Scottsboro lynch trials. Resistance of the masses of Negro and white toilers to starvation wages, to being "plowed-under," and their organization in unity to help save the Scottsboro boys is the target of the terror reign.

Boris Israel, charged with "disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and inciting to riot," because of his leadership of the strike of 5,000 white and Negro workers against the starvation program of the R. F. C., served 60 days on the chain-gang, and faces another, longer sentence, now being appealed. Blanket orders have been issued by the police to arrest him on sight.

Meantime, he has wired an urgent message to the national office of the International Labor Defense in New York, asking that an appeal be made for widest protest from all over the country against the reign of terror, in the form of letters, resolutions and wires to Chief of Police W. D. Lee, Memphis, Tenn., demanding the immediate release of all arrested workers, Negro and white, and an end to arrests and terrorization.

Hold a house party for raising funds for our Daily Worker.

PARTY LIFE

Communists Must Not Isolate Themselves from the Workers

"Party Members Can Learn From Non-Party Workers," Says Comrade Stalin

We frequently receive letters from workers complaining about their difficulty in joining the Communist Party, as well as from new members who tell us that, although they are assigned to work by their units, their suggestions about carrying out the work are not listened to by the unit leadership. Resolutions and reports from the districts speak of our failure to recruit in our struggles, of our being afraid of new leadership, of our hiding the Party from the workers.

In this connection we should read again, and take to heart the words of Comrade Stalin addressed to the First All-Union Congress of Collective Farm Shock Brigade Workers on the attitude of Party members to non-Party workers and farmers.

Although Comrade Stalin was speaking of Party members in the rural districts of the Soviet Union, his remarks apply with particular appropriateness to our own Party, which also has many members "so puffed up about their belonging to the Party that they do not permit a non-Party person to come near them." Read what Comrade Stalin has to say on the relation of Party members to non-Party workers:

"First of all, about our Party members in the rural districts. There are Party members among you, but most of you are non-Party. It is a good thing that a larger number of non-Party than Party men and women have gathered at this Congress, because it is precisely the non-Party men and women that we must first of all draw into our work. There are Communists who approach the non-Party farmers in a bolshevik manner. But there are Communists who are so puffed up about their belonging to the Party that they do not permit a non-Party person to come near them. This is bad and harmful. The strength of the Bolsheviks, the strength of the Communists, lies in the fact that they are able to rally millions of active non-Party workers around our Party. We Bolsheviks would never have achieved the successes we have now achieved had we not been able to win for the Party the confidence of millions of non-Party workers and peasants. And what is required for this? For this it is required that the members of the Party should not isolate themselves from the non-Party workers and peasants, that the Party members should not withdraw into their Party shell, that they should not be puffed up about their belonging to the Party, but that they should heed the voice of the non-Party workers and peasants, that they should not only teach the non-Party workers and peasants, but also learn from them.

"It must not be forgotten that Party members do not drop from the skies. We must remember that all Party members at one time were not members of the Party. Today he is non-Party, tomorrow he will become a member of the Party. What is there to get puffed up about? Among us old Bolsheviks there are not a few who have been working in the Party for 20 or 30 years. But we too were non-Party at one time or another. What would have happened to us 20 or 30 years ago had the Party members at that time domineered over us and refused to let us join the Party? Perhaps we would then have been kept away from the Party for a number of years. But, comrades, we old Bolsheviks are not the last people in the world.

"That is why our Party members, the present young Party members, who sometimes turn their noses up at the non-Party workers and peasants should remember all this, should remember that it is not boastfulness but modesty that is the adornment of the Bolshevik."

Former Socialists Help Support 'Daily'

Member of the Nature Friends, Greta Kornfeld collected $15.50 for the Daily Worker in a short time. She is continuing her efforts. She



GRETA KORNFELD

was also active in the last Daily Worker Drive. She has obtained contributions from former members of the Socialist Party, who want to see the "Daily" live. She is Communist candidate for the Assembly of New York State from the 16th Assembly District in Queens.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

There is a letter here from Woodridge, N. Y., that speaks very well for itself.

Comrade:

I have some clothing that I would like to give to some comrade who could use them. I would prefer to give them to some miners' children but do not know an address to which to send them. Please print an address in your column.

"Comradely,

"Mrs. K."

Comrade, you will understand, it is indivisable to print here the address you need. However, if you will write to the Workers International Relief, 370 Broadway, N. Y. C., and send your own address, they will forward the one you want; or, if you do not wish to give yours, send the clothes to the W.I.R. with a letter explaining that you want miners' kids to have them, and they will be sent to a mining district where working women's clubs will mend them, if needed, before distributing. The W.I.R. stands in great need of clothing for distribution at this time.

Culinary Department

The following method of preparing carrots will lend variety to the serving of a good old inexpensive standby. It is sent by Mrs. Nora Lucas, Pennsylvania.

Fried Carrots. Cut off tips of cooked carrots. Cut in halves or quarters, according to size. Dip pieces in milk and roll in flour until thoroughly covered. Fry in deep hot fat until a delicate brown; drain on unglazed paper. Sprinkle with salt and serve hot.

Comrade M. Swetlowa sends two recipes for the International Cook Book. One of them is for Russian Borscht. The ingredients: 1 pound cabbage, 1 big can tomatoes, 1 bunch beets, 1 onion, 2 potatoes 1½ lbs. meat (beef), some bones, and 3 quarts water.

Clean vegetables and cut in pieces. Put them in a pot with water and meat; season and cook until meat is soft. This soup will serve four people.

Comrade Natalie G. sends a method for a cheap dessert, and I'm proud to say that it happens to be my own favorite pudding, even though it's made of left-overs. She says: "I am not much on desserts as I think their preparation is a great deal of wasted time and labor but there are a few simple sweets I make occasionally. For instance, this pudding:

"Take any left-over bread, cake, cookies, in fact everything left over in the bread box—the more of a mixture, the better. Crumble it all, mix well, soak in milk. Mix in a sliced green apple or two, some raisins and any dry fruit, such as apricots, pears, prunes, whatever you have. If you have some nuts, put them in too.

"Put in a baking wish, sugar to taste, and if you can afford it, a beaten egg and a few drops of vanilla. Bake the whole thing until nice an puffy. It can be served plain or with milk or cream or with sour cream.'

* * *

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

E. Horn	$ 3.80
H. F.	.25
E. K.	.50
V. Dzink	1.70
G.	.25
Gin	1.00
E.	.25
H.	.50
L.	.25
G. K.	.50
F. H. A.	1.00
Previously received	16.22
TOTAL	$26.22

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1570 is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 takes 4¼ yards 39 inch fabric and ⅝ yard 18 inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send **FIFTEEN CENTS (15c)** in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City. Patterns by mail only.

* * *

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Two Edison Employees	$ .30
W. M.	1.00
Previous total	214.01
Total to date	$215.31

Doctor Luttinger advises:



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wooden Legs No Bar To Celebration

Pauline Carol and Rae Berne.—We believe you are spoofing us and that your ailments are imaginary. At any rate, neither a stiff neck, a bad liver, nor a wodden leg are sufficient excuses to stay away from the F. S. U. celebration in honor of Ambassador Litvinoff. We expect to be there in spite of the seven-year itch.

* * *

There Ain't No Such Grass

Martin B.—We have advised you several times that there is no drug which would cause a man to hate women. We do not believe that a grass having such properties grows in Jugoslavia—or anywhere else. Please do not write again, unless you give us the name of the book in which you have found such a statement.

* * *

"Pink Toothbrush."

Elsie W.—There is no such disease as "pink toothbrush." This term, like "halitosis" and body odor ("B. O.") is played up by certain mercantile interests with the object of scaring the gullible readers of false advertisements into the use of their products. Any person using the tooth brush long and energetically enough will cause the gums to bleed and the brush to become tinted pink. There are some comparatively rare conditions in which the gums are spongy and bleed easily. But the common pink tinge is usually due to excessive brushing of the teeth. Stop using the brush and wash your mouth with plain water (a teaspoonful of salt to a glass of water) and your "disease" will disappear in a few days.

* * *

Vaginal Douche.

Mae G., East Orange, N. J.—The best vaginal douche for your condition, and incidentally the least expensive, should consist of one tablespoonful of boric acid, bicarbonate of soda and alum to two quarts of lukewarm water. It is more effective than any of the expensive antiseptic powders which are sold in pretty gold or silver boxes and have such alluring colors and intriguing odors.

The hand bulb is to be preferred to the hanging douche bag, because the water is propelled with more force and the swirl created cleanses more thoroughly than the thin lackadaisical streams from the bag.

Dysentery?

X. Y. Z., Indianapolis.—Try a teaspoonful of calcium lactate before each meal. Your druggist will sell you a pound of it at wholesale price. Mix the calcium (lime) in half a glass of water. Your description does not sound like real dysentery. Your enthusiasm about the column is flattering, but we fear the delay in replying to your query has cooled your ardor by now.

* * *

Exercise for Toeing-Out.

Robert W., Stelton, N. J.—Arches are of no use in this condition. Insist that your little son walk with his large toes facing each other, instead of meeting. In this position, (big toes touching and heels apart) let him rise on his toes about twenty times, in the morning, noon and night. Let him do these exercises barefoot and, if possible, in front of a mirror.

* * *

An Interesting Suggestion.

"KEEN'S DRUG STORE
"Fourth and Buchanan Sts.
"Bethlehem, Pa.

"Dear Dr. Luttinger:

"I heartily agree with you that a dolar speaks louder than a hundred compliments and, therefore, I like to make a suggestion to the readers of the "Daily Worker" and especially to those who enjoy your column so much: I am sure that many a worker has profited from your column with its wealth of information and sound advice, so may I suggest that there should be a weekly contribution from all the readers of your column in order that it may continue.

Enclosed find 25 cents and I hope the others will follow me.

With comradely greetings,

NELLIE KEEN.

WHAT A WORLD!



By Michael Gold

Anna Smirnova, a Moscow factory worker, wrote a letter to American workers in the Daily Worker last July. The interest which the American workers feel in conditions in the Soviet Union is reflected in the questions with which they swamped Anna Smirnova in reply to her letter. Their eagerness to check up on statements they hear about the workers in the Soviet Union shows that they want the true facts. Anna Smirnova answers the most representative of these questions as follows in her second letter:

* * *

Smirnova's Letter

I have received so many answers to my letter printed in the Daily Worker of July the twelfth that I haven't the physical strength to answer all these letters. I am answering all of them through the medium of the Daily Worker, by replying to the most important questions that appear most frequently in the different letters:

(1) Is it true that people in the U.S.S.R., who refuse to join the kolhoz, are sent to the far North?

I categorically declare that this is an untrue statement. Becoming a member of a kolhoz organization depends entirely upon the free will of the individual. At the present time you will find a great many people in the country who have their own farms and who pursue their individual farming of the land in much the same fashion as always. It is true, that we are unmercifully driving from our ranks and from our enterprises all those "wreckers" and counter-revolutionary forces in our midst, where they apply for entrance into our sovhozes and kolhozes,—those forces that are using all their intelligence and physical strength to hold us back and to establish a capitalist society among us.

* * *

(2) Are those people who believe in God and a religion spied upon and kept track of?

No. It is true that we are fighting with all our strength against the reactionary, conservative element in Religion. But we do not forbid people's believing in a religion. We know that to be a wrong method of fighting. What we do is to try to teach them,—to try to reach their level of understanding through their culture, and thus to make the situation clearer to them. To take the place of the church we have given the workers the theater, the moving picture show, museums, exhibitions of various sorts, gardens, skating rinks, skis, club houses, etc. To take the place of the Bible and the priests, books concerning the class struggle by Lenin and Stalin. There are quite a few churches left in the U.S.S.R. It is true that with each year the number grows less. The churches are themselves closing their doors from lack of funds with which to continue their services. The fact at present is that the believers who frequent the churches must themselves provide for their upkeep. And little by little through their contacts with this new culture of ours they are being won over to the cause of the workers' struggle to establish a Socialist Society, and they find little place or time in their lives to think of a religion.

(3) Can a worker change his place of work if it does not please him?

Since the question of work for everybody has not been entirely disposed of, and since we do not have the number of qualified workers that we are in need of, a worker changing his place of work is not encouraged. As it is well known production itself suffers from the shifting around of workmen, and from the fumblings of too many new hands at the work. A worker who is in the habit of changing his profession too often will concentrate on no profession in particular, and he will not give the proper amount of time to his studies. And at present we are giving a great deal of attention to the education of the workers. A worker who is studying as he flits from place to place has no time or thought to give to the work of production, and his interests of course are foreign to the interests of the collective. It is clear that the honest workmen hold these flying workers in no little contempt. In our times, the time of a heroic struggle to establish a Socialist Society, we only need those in our ranks who understand that their own personal interests must be closely allied to the interests of the whole working class of our country. In this sense it will be understood why a worker is not encouraged to change his place of work often. But of course no one is held to any work against his will.

* * *

(4) Must a worker be a Communist in order to buy in one of the co-operatives? (stores).

What you ask me astonishes me a little. Every worker in the U.S.S.R., be he a Party member or not, has the right to buy his products in one of the cooperative stores.

* * *

(5) Must one be a Communist in order to vote and have any say in things?

Every worker in the U.S.S.R., from the age of eighteen years on, has the right to be heard. Every member of a trade union has the right to speak at its meetings.

* * *

(6) It is true that because of the lack of paper in the U.S.S.R., Party members are having their Party tickets tattooed on their arms?

I was asked this question by an American worker, Joseph R. Protake, from Stokana, who was told this tale by a local priest who was lecturing around concerning conditions in the U.S.S.R. When I read his letter to a group of comrades at our factory, this question of his brought forth loud guffaws of laughter. No, dear comrades, we do not tattoo Party tickets on the arms of Party members. I am even writing you this letter on paper and not on human flesh. It is true that at present we have a shortage of paper. The fact of the case is, that in the past we bought most of our paper abroad, and we had to pay a good deal of money for it. Now we have our own paper factories, but since the demand for paper has grown in our country along with the growth of our cultural life, the supplies of paper our factories are able to turn out does not meet with the demand of the people. We are trying to be very economical in our use of paper—not to be thoughtlessly wasteful of it. But, the numbers of our newspapers, and books, and text-books, are growing each year. And we do not regret the paper employed in this way.

* *

(7) How are you provided with food? And, do you ever go hungry?

I get my food in this manner: At the factory there is a buffet and a restaurant. When I come to work in the morning I am given breakfast: Tea or coffee, sandwiches or a hot breakfast, as I wish. I pay from 30 to 40 kopeks (15c to 20c—Ed.) for this. . . . Before I go to work in the morning I drink tea at home and eat some bread and butter. During the day I have dinner at the factory. Besides a meat dinner, the restaurant serves a vegetarian meal for those who do not care for meat, or who, because of the condition of their health cannot eat meat. For myself, I love Ukranian "borsht" very much (a red beet, and meat soup), and for a second course either meat paddies or ham with potatoes. For dessert I usually take compot (stewed fruit), and have my choice of that or kissel (cranberry or milk Jello), or fresh fruits in season. For a two-course dinner I pay 60 kopeks, and for a three-course dinner I pay from 75 to 80 kopeks. In the evening at home, I also prepare something else to eat, and if I am feeling rather lazy I just drink tea and bread and butter again. In my cooperative store I receive bread (two pounds every day), potatoes, butter, greens, vegetables, meat, fruit, sugar, candy, biscuits, etc. During the rest day, I don't go to the theatre or to a concert, but stay home to receive my comrades. We all go out into the kitchen and prepare supper, and we sing and dance and altogether pass the time in quite a merry fashion.

(8) May anyone who wishes study music in your country?

Of course they may. In fact they are taught for nothing. Only lazy people are not given attention. In our musical schools and conservatories, as in other of our educational departments, both the higher and the middle groups, first place in enrollment is given to the workers and the members of the kolhozes. Those who study in the daytime and are therefore unable to work for their living receive a monthly allowance from the government.

And with this I bring my letter to a close.

Write me dear comrades!

With comradely greetings,

ANNA SMIRNOVA.

Moscow, Arshoff Per., No. 8, Apt. 13

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Dr. Maurice Goldberg	$ 5.00	E. W. Theinert, Tucson, Ariz.	$1.00
F. E. Shaw	.25	Previous total	293.42
U. D.	1.00		
Rea Mera Rolfe	1.00	Total to date	$301.67

The World *of the* Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

The Theatre of Action

A program of skits and mass recitations was presented on Saturday evening at the New School for Social Research by various theatres of action. Theatres of action are non-professional groups of workers who use simple theatrical forms for purposes of agitation and propaganda at meetings, rallies, demonstrations in and out of doors.

Only two of the six numbers on Saturday's program were completely enjoyable. These were "The House of Cards," a semi-Chaure-Souris vaudeville number, spoofing the Nazi tendencies of the N.R.A., and "Who's Got the Bologney," something of an intimate circus tomfoolery with song, dance and dialogue showing the friendly-enemy relationship of the four bourgeois candidates for mayor: O'Brien, La Guardia, McKee and Solomon. Both these numbers are products of the Workers Laboratory Theatre. They are to be congratulated on the zest and verve of their performances, particularly in the election number which on Saturday was distinctly the "hit" of the evening.

The other numbers suffered either from faulty presentation or from inappropriateness of form. For example, take the "Hail Hitler?" skit, which was scheduled for performance by the German theatre of action, Prolet-Buhne, but which was done by the Workers' School Theatre Group. This skit is good because it dramatizes in a simple but graphic way the contradictions of the Hitler platform which attempts to flatter at one and the same time the big capitalist, the poor middle-man, and the worker. The conciseness of this skit sharpens its point, and its unpretentious situation (an argument in a restaurant between three people representing these three strata of society) makes it convincing. Only it must be acted more steadily and less childishly than was the case on Saturday night if it is to have the desired effect.

The same applies to the mass recitation of the Workers School Theatre of the Ballad of the Nine Negro Boys of Scottsboro, Alabama. This is also excellent for its narrative simplicity and directness, and the form of mass recitation which employs different groups of voices for heightening or intensification is very effective when properly used. When such a group as the Prolet-Buhne gives this ballad one sees how a proper technique of mass recitation can actually add to the content of the words: the crescendoes and the whispering are not mere devices to hold the audience's attention but may be used to give emotional color and significance to what is said at each moment. Saturday night's recitation was mediocre in execution.

The Brownsville and East New York section of the City Worker's Clubs presented what amounted to a one-act play in Yiddish. Some of the actors gave likeable performances but the piece itself was a poor vehicle for a Theatre of Action. The reason for this is a wrong kind of ambitiousness of content and a wrong form. This playlet attempts to show an old sailor converted to the Communist cause so that he joins his comrades in refusing to ship a cargo of machine guns which they believe will be used against the Soviet Union. In a short vaudeville skit or a mass recitation the simplest slogan eloquently or colorfully stated carries weight, but in a play with a more involved story and a background that needs explanation, the mind begins to question the authenticity of the incident unless every character is properly motivated, every turn of the plot is realistically justified. If the play fails in this, its propaganda value is undermined. The spectator in the theatre is impressed by a conviction forcefully uttered, but it resists an argument poorly thought out and badly built up. The Theatre of Action derives its methods from the idea of "direct action" in the theatre, and should leave the creation of atmosphere, character portrayal and all the more complex aspects and elements of the "dramatic" form to the stationary theatres, such as the Theatre Collective, Artef and others.

This brings us to a definition of aims. It is often said that the Theatre of Action has a very limited value since it appeals to workers who are already class-conscious. But the importance of a theatre does not lie only in the new recruits it makes for the revolutionary movement, but also in the strength and encouragement it gives to those who are already fighting for it. It is doubtful whether any sketch, however clever, could make a confirmed Tammanyite vote for Bob Minor, but such a piece as "Who's Got the Bologney," presented by the W. L. T., does stimulate a sense of joy, of youthful vigor, or fresh enthusiasm, of confidence and the anticipation of final victory among those who are already sympathetic to our cause. And the presence of such feeling amongst us not only increases the spiritual health necessary in our struggle but must be a token to any outsider with a remnant of good sense that here amongst the Communist voters there must be the roots of a growing life, for such enthusiasm and genuine pleasure are never seen in the noisiest and most elaborate bourgeois political manifestations. If the Theatre of Action will make their work satisfactory to their own well-wishers it may also attract elements now alien to it.



Scene from the new Soviet Yiddish talkie, "Laughter Through Tears," which will have its first American showing at the Acme Theatre this Saturday. The film was screened from a story by Sholom Aleichem.

Rocks and Stones Are Better

A Carolina Tobacco Farmer Speaks

By BEN FIELD

THE drought has hit the fields and covered the crops with rust. Tobacco plants screw up through the red and yellow sand, meet the sun, and wilt back toward the earth. In many places the North Carolina soil looks like ash.

On a roadside field a man and boy are harvesting tobacco. They jerk the leaves off the plants as they walk up and down the rows. They put them down flat in a box on a stoneboat drawn by an old mule.

The farmer stops to look at us. His overalls are patched. He is barefooted. His unshaven face seems to be covered with pinhair. He scrapes the sweat off with his fingers. "It's hot, and gettin' hotter and hotter."

Another farmer trudges over the baked field towards us. He has a pair of old shoes in his hands. He is gaunt. There is a sickly expression on his face. He looks like a fly-bespattered hound dog with a swollen lower lip.

The barefooted farmer's name is Johnson. He sits down to put his shoes on. "We're so bad off we can't wear shoes here. No, that ain't the whole truth. But we don't wear anything being proud of."

* * *

THE shoes are without laces, broken, and gape up at him with tornout tongues. "I got my farm beyond the trees. I ain't had no time to go back for these shoes. We're so poor out here we can't hire a man for a few weeks' picking. We got to help each other. Auctions hanging over this town of Cameron like buzzards round a sick hog. They're selling farmers out for a dollar an acre."

The other farmer, Hopkins, leads the mule away dragging the stoneboat. The mule's ears hang like rags. As we wait for the stoneboat to come back, I talk about conditions of tobacco farmers up North.

"In Wisconsin tobacco reached the lowest price in the history of tobacco growing in the state. And in Connecticut farmers can't sell their tobacco for 6 cents a pound. But the tobacco trusts like the American Tobacco Co., Reynolds, Liggett and Myers, are still making clear profits of $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 a year. During the war I worked on a tobacco farm near Somers in the Connecticut Valley. The farmers were making 70 cents and more on a pound of tobacco. Now some of the farmers I knew are off their farms. One is trying to find work as a plumber in the city, another has a job in a gas station. Some of the others are starving."

* * *

JOHNSON says, "It's a hard row of stumps we got. My farm ain't worth one-quarter what I paid for it. I ain't so bad off like other farmers. Managed to keep out of debt so far by hard scratching but the farm'll never be mine no more. Farmers in this part of Carolina never suffered so much. . . ."

He stands off and points to the tobacco. "I seen worse stuff. This will cure in five or six days. It don't pay us here to chop tobacco the way it used to pay you in Connecticut. You raise a better grade. Less time and money involved for us. All we'll get for this is 8 cents. It costs us at least 20 cents to grow this. In the good days a box full on the stoneboat would bring in about $50. Even some of the rich farmers begin to act like worms was in their brains. The poor farmers are sure frying in hell."

Hopkins comes up with the stoneboat.

"I tell Hopkins the South is backward. We got to do things the way they do them up North. Organize the farmer. The North's got to teach us. You fellows from up North. But Hopkins thinks Hoover was all responsible. He's heart and liver with Roosevelt. I say it can't be all one man's fault. Shit—Hoover done lots of things to worsen conditions."

* * *

THERE'S a car grinding on the road. The warehouse man. Hopkins nods. He'll bring his tobacco down this evening.

Johnson looks after the dust raised by the car. "Warehouse. We had a co-operative 'round here. Man from Richmond come down. That bled us. The farmers were so bad off they had to steal tobacco from their own packing house to keep from starving. But in Kentucky they stole a march on us. There the land is better and they use less fertilizer. But they had a fight at an auction and they beat up the auctioneer."

I say, "Yes, I remember reading about it. They threw rotten apples at him."

"They should a-used stones," says Johnson. "They're harder. At least you can make vinegar and cider out of rotten apples. They should a-used stones. Rocks and stones are better."

* * *

I JOT down Johnson's address in my note book. I tell him about the work being done by militant farmers and about the farmers' conference. He shakes hands and says he'll be mighty glad to hear from the North. Then he turns down between the rows, picking the dusty leaves behind the mule with the sagging ears.

And some time later, back in the city I get a letter from Johnson. He writes: "I have just received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I recived a letter from your office and think it is the very thing for the farmer. I have been talking it around here and the farmers seems to be in for it and I think that it will not be any trouble to get them in line as they are at the Place where they see somthings hast to be done. I will be glad to do everything in my Power to push it through. I have decided not to try to farm next year. Things is so upset that a man don't know what to do. I think I can find something to make exspences at. I have not made anything at all in the past 3 years. Now if I can be any help let me know.

"Yours Very Truly

"L. S. Johnson—Cameron, N. C."

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Roxanne Wallace, Songs; Southernaires Quartet
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Circus Days—Sketch
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Concert Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Cavaliers Quartet
9:00—Fred Allen, Comedian; Grofe Orch.
9:30—Lee Wiley's Songs; Young Orch.
10:00—Frank Nighier Drama
10:30—Lum and Abner
11:00—Davis Orch.
11:30—Denny Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:30—A. M.—Weems Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—My Life of Crime—Sketch
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Golf—Bill Brown
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Dramatized News
8:45—Willy Robyn, Tenor; Marie Gerard, Soprano
9:00—Variety Musicale
10:00—Blueber Bergman—Sketch
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Estelle Leibling's Musik Shoppe
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Mombeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Dance Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—Talk—Ireng Rich
8:00—Walter O'Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Shutta, Songs; Bestor Orch.
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Leah Ray, Songs; Harris Orch.
9:30—Phil Baker, Comedian; Shield Orch.; Male Quartet; Nell Sisters, Songs
10:00—Concert Band
10:30—Jan Smeterlin, Piano
10:45—Headline Hunter—Floyd Gibbons
11:00—Berrie Brothers
11:15—Stars of the Autumn—Professor R. H. Baker, Harvard Observatory
11:30—Childs Orch.
12:00—Calloway Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivian Rulli, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—March of Time
9:00—Irvin S. Cobb, Stories; Goodman Orch.
9:15—Tommy McLaughlin, Baritone; Kostelanetz
9:30—All-American Football Show, with Christy Walsh; Speaker, Rip Miller, Navy Coach
10:00—Olsen and Johnson, Comedians; Scanick Orch.
10:30—Alexander Woollcott, Town Crier
10:45—450th Birthday Anniversary of Martin Luther—Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to United States
11:00—Symphonic Strings
11:15—News; Jones Orch.
12:00—Gray Orch.

Workers Theatre Groups Will Meet in Detroit Nov. 12

DETROIT, Mich.—The first conference of workers' dramatic groups will be held Sunday, November 12, 11 a. m., at the John Reed Club, 106 W. Hancock St., for the purpose of organizing all the dramatic groups here into the League of Workers' Theatres. It is important the conference call states, "that every language group immediately elect two delegates to be present at this confrence."

The conference is being called by the district secretary of the I. W. O. with which the John Reed Dramatic Group is affiliated. The conference will consider the problems of organizing all workers' dramatic groups in Detroit, and will discuss the mid-western conference to be held in Chicago on November 18 and 19. Future plans for the National Festival of all groups affiliated with the L. O. W. T. will also be considered.

Dancer to Perform at New School Tonight

NEW YORK.—John Bovingdon, poet and dancer who recently returned from the Soviet Union, will give dramatic interpretations tonight at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. His original number, composed especially for the International Labor Defense, describes the farewell of a deportee as he boards ship for a fascist country.

In addition to this, the International String Ensemble, as well as other artists, will perform, and Oakley Johnson, expelled university professor will lecture.

Stage and Screen

Three Films Now Featured at Philkino, Philadelphia

Three features are now showing at the Philkino, "The 41st," first run Soviet film showing the heroic struggle in the desert of Kara-Kun of a lone Red Guard detachment to break through the hostile barriers of steel and sand; and the romance of Mariutka—the only girl in the company; a return by request of the Amkino masterpiece, "Alone," which tells the beautiful story of a young school-teacher who is sent to a desolate part in Siberia; and the Film and Photo League's news-reel compilation of "The Scottsboro Case."

WHAT'S ON

Friday

WELCOME LITVINOFF Celebration. Dr. Paul Luttinger, Master of Ceremonies. Dancing till 3 a.m. Professional entertainment. 20 native West African Dancers. Taylor Gordon, F.S.U. Balalaika Orchestra. Variety Artists. Adm. 50c. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 8:30 p.m. Auspices F.S.U. New York District.

MUSICALE and Lecture at New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. at 8:30 p.m. Oakley Johnson will lecture. Adm. 35c. Auspices, District International Labor Defense.

LECTURE on "Hitlerism After 10 Months In Power" by Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee Communist Party, at East Side Workers Club, 165 E. Broadway, at 8:30 p.m.

WALTER ORLOFF, expelled American student from Germany, will speak on "My Experiences in a Nazis Jail," and Rabbi Goldstein will speak on "What is Fascism" at the American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Avenue, near Pitkin, Brooklyn.

ISRAEL AMTER will talk on "Election Results and the Tasks of Employed and Unemployed Workers of New York" at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. at 8 p.m. Auspices Unemployed Council of Greater New York. Adm. 15c. Please note it has been changed.

PROSPECT Workers Center, 1187 So. Boulevard, is holding a lecture by Comrade M. Olgin on "The American Youth and the Workers Movement," at 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE on "The N.R.A. and the Five-Year Plan" at Workers Center, 87 Bay 23th Street. Auspices Council 10 of Bath Beach.

"THE HOLLYWOOD Parade" and analysis of current Hollywood films by Dave Platt at the American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks Place (8th St., bet. 2nd and 3rd Ave.) at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c.

M KATZ will lecture on "The History of the 16th October" at Brownsville Youth Center, 105 Thatford Ave. at 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE on "The 16th Anniversary of U.S.S.R." at Tremont Progressive Club, 1961 Prospect Ave. at 8:30 p.m.

Saturday

DANCE and Entertainment at American Youth Federation, 20 St. Marks Place. Negro Jazz Band, Spanish Dancers, Dance Contest and Prizes. Adm. 25c.

MANHATTAN Youth Club, 114 Ludlow St. wishes to announce that a dance celebrating their third dispossess will be held at their headquarters. Adm. 25c. Good time in store.

BATHBORE Workers will hold a Victory Dance at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Great Variety Program, Artef Players, Violin Solo. Refreshments. Good Band. Admission 40c.

LEFT WING GROUP of Local 22 will celebrate 16 years of the Russian Revolution with a Grand Ball at Irving Plaza. Clarence Hathaway will speak. Adm. 25c.

HOUSEWARMING Party, Entertainment, Refreshments, Dancing at new headquarters of Film and Photo League, 116 Lexington Ave. near 28th St. Special attraction. Preview of National Photo Exhibition. Admission 25c.

TREMONT Workers Club, presents the Guild String Quartet, Quirt, the Aida Girls Sextette at a Concert at 2075 Clinton Ave. Refreshments. Admission with this ad 25c, at door 35c.

SEND OFF Dance for 2 Delegates to Baltimore Conference Against Lynching at 27 W. 115th St. Admission 30c. Auspices International Social and Athletic Club.

Boston

HARVEST Festival in Gibham and Overalls given by the John Reed Club at 825 Boylston Street, Saturday, Nov. 11 at 8 p. m. Adm. 25c.

A New Volume of Outstanding Stories by Erskine Caldwell

"We Are The Living" Shows Marked Advance Over Author's Previous Novels and Stories

By ALAN CALMER

WE ARE THE LIVING, by Erskine Caldwell. The Viking Press. $2.

* * *

One of the most promising signs in contemporary American literature is the leftward journey of a large number of young men of letters. This is especially apparent among the creative prose writers of the newest generation. Authors like John Herrmann, Edward Dahlberg, Erskine Caldwell, Robert Cantwell—whose writings are prize products of the latest fiction crop in this country—are close sympathizers of the Communist movement.

Everyone of them is rooted firmly in American soil, everyone of them knows the life of the American masses at first hand, and everyone of them possesses a healthy and robust attitude toward the social problems of our age. Not only is it important that these writers of the first rank are travelling in the direction of the revolutionary proletariat, but it is even more significant that this social direction is the only one which offers them the opportunity for intellectual and creative growth today.

At the same time, this leftward path is not a polished boulevard along which these authors may skim straight to their destination. It is little more than a pioneer trail, winding through forests and across mountains, skirting quicksands and precipices, and surrounded by an infinate number of known and unknown dangers.

Path to Proletarian Literature

It takes guts to venture along this path which leads to proletarian literature. American authors whose background and outlook have been more or less unconsciously bourgeois in character, cannot complete this hazardous journey over night. It takes a long time before these authors became accustomed to the new surroundings along the way, before they know them as intimately as their earlier environment.

Caldwell himself has pointed this out in a review which appeared in the New Masses. "At our present stage," he said, "we find that we can only begin where our previous existence dumped us. We were dumped by a capitalist system on hard ground, and here we lie. Our first step is now being taken; we are scattered, broken, and bewildered; we are lifting our heads and looking ahead into the future."

The stories collected in "We Are the Living" show that Caldwell has not gone far in his movement to the left. But this must be said: he is moving in that direction.

Has Left Hardboiled School

To begin with, Caldwell seems to have broken away from the influence of the hardboiled manner, which tainted some of his earlier work. This hardboiled mood, which found its beginning in Hemingway and also in the American newspaper, is a direct reflection of the period of decadent capitalism in which it arose. Its device of cutting off action from feeling, of draining all emotion out of a narrative, of presenting all events in a coldblooded manner, of beating all incidents down to a common level—is conspicuously absent in "We Are the Living." The warmth of life is in this book—in the love story of "Warm River," in the story of adolescence in "Indian Summer," in the tragedy of "The First Autumn." These stories reveal Caldwell as a master of the softer emotions as well as the harsher ones.

But his comic gifts are also displayed in this book—in the story of the cautious "Varmont" farmer in "Over the Green Mountains," in "The Medicine Man," which sounds like a take-off of a burlesque show, and in several others. One story, "The People's Choice," shows Caldwell's aptitude for rollicking satire with social implications. The manner in which he pokes fun at rural politics and religion in this story shows that he possesses a sharp weapon that could do plenty of damage to sacred bourgeois customs in this country.

Fewer Sex Themes

Another advance in Caldwell's work is indicated in this book by his selection of fewer sex themes. His preoccupation with this subject ruined some of the best sections of his novels, "Tobacco Road" and "God's Little Acre."

This new book also shows Caldwell's development as a literary craftsman. The stories in "We Are the Living" are far superior from a technical point of view to his first collection, "American Earth." In "We Are the Living," Caldwell displays his mastery of the brief story—the only form of fiction which he has handled skilfully up to the present time. With a few quick strokes he presents a complete picture. His method of adapting his narrative manner to the mood of his story also represents one of his noteworthy achievements. Examples like "We Are Looking at You, Agnes," "After-Image" and "Country Full of Swedes," exhibit these abilities.

The stories in "We Are the Living" are still chiefly character sketches of people who are untouched by the spark of revolution. Most of them are isolated individuals in backward rural communities. These are the people that Caldwell knows best. He cannot describe them as revolutionary, he seems to protest, until they become revolutionary themselves. Yet even these people and their way of life reflect the disintegration of capitalism. What Caldwell lacks is the social searchlight which will illuminate what he still does not see in the life around him, the beacon which will focus his attention upon basic things that still remain in the dark to him.

And if he would like to write about people who are already revolutionary, Caldwell should draw close to the struggles of the fighting elements of the working class in this country—to the industrial centers and the wheat belt, where class battles are flaring up every day.

One story in "We Are the Living" shows that Caldwell is travelling in the right direction. "Rachel" is a moving story of the city poor who feed upon garbage (although the realism of the story seems a bit stretched). And in another sketch, entitled "Slow Death"—which appeared in the New Masses and which is not included in this volume—Caldwell seems to be striding forward along the leftward path.

AMUSEMENTS

OPENING TOMORROW (Saturday)

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF NEW YIDDISH PICTURE FROM SOVIET RUSSIA!

First Picture of the Yiddish Mark Twain

Sholom Aleichem's "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS" COMEDY

with MOSCOW ART THEATRE PLAYERS

YIDDISH DIALOGUE—ENGLISH TITLES

SPECIAL PREMIERE SHOWING TONITE at 10:30



Last Day "THE RED HEAD" From the great Novel —"POIL DE CAROTTE"—

ACME THEATRE 14th STREET and UNION SQUARE

RKO Jefferson 14th St. & 3rd Ave. | Now

BING CROSBY and LILYAN TASHMAN in 'TOO MUCH HARMONY'

Also: "BROADWAY TO HOLLYWOOD" with ALICE BRADY & FRANK MORGAN

NOW PLAYING! SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S "THUNDER OVER MEXICO"

also: FIRST AMERICAN SHOWING "EISENSTEIN IN MEXICO"

55th Street Playhouse 55th St. East of 7th Ave. 25c Con. 12:30-12

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY

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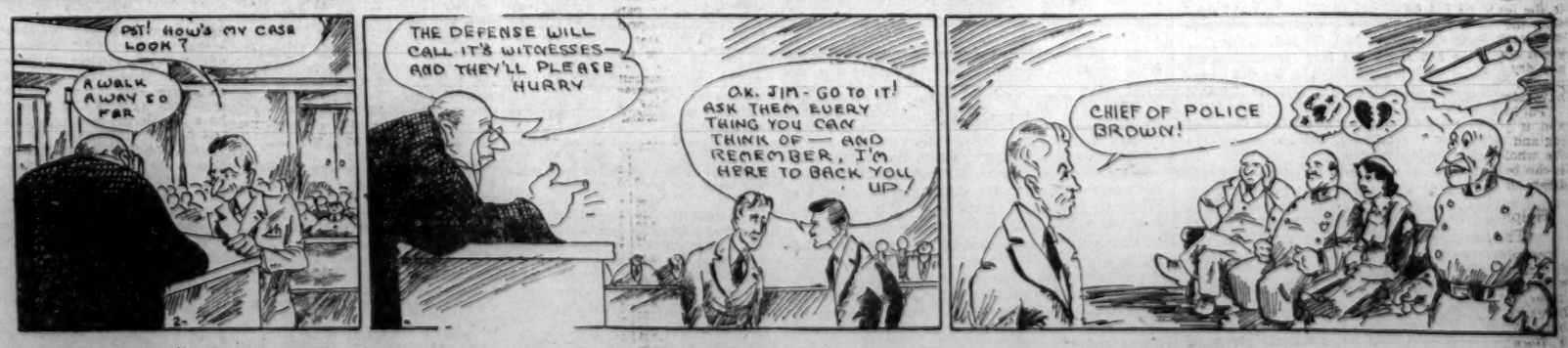
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1933

Here's Your Answer, General

LIKE the well known Roman master, Pilate, General Johnson did not pause for a reply.

It was at his special Des Moines speech to the farmers yesterday that Johnson was heckled by a shrewd, impoverished farmer who could see very well that the General's smooth, lying words would not feed his family, nor save his farm from foreclosure.

And the General thought he had settled the life and death problems of the exploited farmers when he shot back:

"What better farm plan than President Roosevelt's can you think of?"

The answer is easy, General.

The striking farmers are being crushed by an intolerable $12,000,000,000 load of mortgage debts. Ninety per cent of these mortgages are held directly or indirectly by Wall Street banks, insurance, and trust companies.

How does Roosevelt's N.R.A. try to help the struggling farmers to get out of this load, General?

You know how it works, General. To those bankrupt banks which are loaded down with mortgages that they cannot collect, the Government comes with offer of exchanging good government bonds for the worthless mortgages. **The Government bails out the banks!**

To those ruined and impoverished farmers whose farms are being foreclosed, the Roosevelt government comes and offers to lend them money so that they can pay off their mortgage loans. **But not only does this actually increase the burden of the farmers still further by increasing his debts, but in actuality none of the impoverished farmers are eligible for these government loans, since they cannot provide any adequate security! Only the rich farmers can benefit.**

The Roosevelt re-financing program is a disguised subsidy to the mortgage holders and to the rich farmers, and nothing more! It does not and is not stopping foreclosures!

But for the poor farmer, the Roosevelt farm program only fastens the chains of his morigage slavery, increases the weight of his debt burdens, or drives him off the land altogether.

How about ridding the small farmers of the chains of mortgage slavery by cancelling all morigage debts, General?

How about giving the foreclosed farms back to the farmers, debt-free?

* * * *

YOU talk about the wonderful blessings of the Roosevelt price-raising program.

But who gets the benefit of this price-raising?

Don't you read the government reports of the Department of Agriculture, General? Didn't you read a few days ago that out of the terrific rise in food prices, **the farmer now gets less than he ever did before?**

Didn't you read that the farmer now gets only $6.62 from the Wall Street monopolies for food which they sell to the city workers for $17.95?

The solution for the farmers' price problem is to smash the monopoly profits by raising the prices paid to the farmers and slashing the food prices in the cities. **Let the farmers and workers cut in from both sides against the monopolies! That's the only way they can win.**

How about that for a solution, General? Isn't that much better for the farmer and workers than the Roosevelt plan of choking off the buying power in the cities through rising prices, and slashing the farmers' income through criminal acreage reductions?

* * * *

THE coming historic Farm Conference to be held at Chicago on November 15 to 18 will witness 600 to 750 delegates discussing the platform of **cancellation of mortgage debts** — the platform of **slashing monopoly profits**—the platform of unity of city and farm workers.

The Roosevelt farm plan means misery and pauperism for the farmers.

The program of the Farm Conference means the fight against the farmers' real enemies—Wall Street finance capital.

That's your answer, General.

Nazi "Fairness"

THE entire world is now convinced of the innocence of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, the four Communist defendants in the Reichstag fire trial. The documents published in the Brown Book completely exonerate them and squarely place the blame upon their Nazi foes.

But more than anything else, the heroic conduct of the four defendants has convinced the world of their innocence. Their open and courageous stand has changed the character of the trial. The proceedings were to be broadcast to the world by radio. But there has been no radio broadcast; there has been no trial before world public opinion. The Nazis could not afford in the face of the heroic defense of the four Communists who have put the Nazis on trial and have exposed their guilt.

The entire world knows that Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff are innocent; it knows that they have been framed; it knows that their trial is a farce.

* * *

BUT Arthur Garfield Hays, returning from the unofficial commission of inquiry into the fire and from the Leipzig and Berlin trial itself, has other views, expressed in an interview with the New York press.

These views are somewhat contradictory, but their general tendency is to obscure the extreme danger in which the four defendants find themselves.

According to Mr. Hays, the four Communists are innocent. Their trial is not a farce. They will be acquitted. BUT THE COURT MIGHT CONVICT THEM OF HIGH TREASON AND SENTENCE THEM TO DEATH. Mr. Hays refused to say whether the court is fair until after the decision, but he believes the defense lawyers are conscientious.

This contradictory statement reveals a profound misunderstanding of the fundamental issues involved in the fire trial. It tends to deceive the American workers about the extreme seriousness of the situation. It seeks to prevent a mighty wave of protest in this country for the liberation of the four innocent men framed by the Nazi dictatorship.

Mr. Hays cannot tell whether the court is fair until after the verdict is rendered. What is the meaning of Dimitroff's expulsion from the court-room on innumerable occasions? Why was Dimitroff prevented from acting as his own counsel? Why has the court forbidden him to cross-examine witnesses freely? Why has the court accepted testimony which Mr. Hays himself admits is perjured? Why has the court permitted Goering and Goebbels to convert the witness stand into a political forum from which to broadcast, without interruption, the foulest Nazi lies about the Communist Party?

The answer is simple. The court which is trying the four Communists on a frame-up charge is part of the Nazi machine. It is openly and frankly a political instrument, unscrupulous and ruthless in its determination to murder Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff. That is why the judge acts no differently from the prosecutor, the prosecutor no different from the "star" witnesses. The presiding "justice" raves and foams at the mouth like Goering and Goebbels because he is their servant. The court cannot possibly be fair to the defendants. It is part and parcel of the machine which is bent upon their destruction.

* * *

ANYONE with the least shred of intelligence or honesty knows what the trial is. It is NOT being held for the purpose of discovering who burned the Reichstag. It is as clear as daylight that the Nazis burned the Reichstag. The trial has another purpose, a political purpose. It is intended to be a public conviction of the Communist Party.

What other conclusion can be drawn from the testimony of Goering and Goebbels, from the farcical conduct of the trial, from the whole rotten procedure of the Nazi frame-up?

Mr. Hays may think that "the question of the responsibility of the fire is still steeped in mystery." But the Brown Book contains even more damning documentary proof—proof that gives the names and addresses of the culprits.

Mr. Hays believes the four defendants are innocent. He thinks they may be acquitted on the Reichstag charges, but **may be convicted of high treason and sentenced to death.** And this court is fair!

The fire trial is NOT fair! It is not a trial! It is nothing but a cheap and melodramatic propaganda stunt to prepare German "public opinion" for the execution of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff!

* * * *

THAT execution must not take place!

They can be saved only by a mighty wave of protest.

American workers, American intellectuals—act now, at once to liberate Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff, and Popoff!

Flood the German consulates in the United States with telegrams and resolutions of protest. Send delegations to speak with the German consul in your city. Convey to him the indignation of the American masses against the frame-up of the four Communists. Organize mass demonstrations before the German consulates. Wire the German ambassador in Washington. Wire protests to Wilhelm Buenger, presiding judge of the fire trial in Berlin.

Let this protest action involve masses of workers. Call a meeting of the rank and file of your trade union, your professional organization, your fraternal order. Discuss the case at meetings. Let the voice of the American masses be heard!

There is no time to lose! Every moment counts! The four men may be executed within the next few days unless there is a tremendous protest action NOW!

American workers! American intellectuals! Do your part! Free Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff!

What Kind of Social Insurance?

THE fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill must tie up all of the local struggles of the unemployed for relief, against evictions, etc., into a national struggle, aimed to win social insurance and adequate unemployment relief from the federal government. But this is not sufficient.

The campaign for unemployment insurance has not been sufficiently linked up with the strike wave in which the left unions, in many cases, have played an influential or decisive role. Comrade Gusev, in his article in the Communist International, pointed out the major importance of the exposure of the role of the American Federation of Labor, the Musteites, the Socialist Party, and other social-fascist elements in their demagogic slogan of the "30-hour week." This slogan, as presented by the social-fascists, without insisting on guarantees of no reduction in wages, is one form of the stagger system of Roosevelt and Hoover, which places upon those still employed the burden of unemployment through reducing their wages. In the steel, coal, silk and other strikes the demand for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and for federal relief was kept in the background. Nor have the directives given in Comrade Gusev's article for a day to day exposure of the social-fascist proposals for "social insurance," which give the workers nothing, been sufficiently carried out. Comrade Gusev wrote, "The Communist Party is faced with the most urgent task—to concretely expose the lying demagogic nature of these projects, and carry on the widest campaign for social insurance, converting it into a systematic daily campaign, without losing its leading role in the struggle for social insurance, making it the main axis of all the Party work."

These social-fascist bills, the A. F. of L. proposal (later even this bill was repudiated by Green), the Wisconsin law, the Muste and Socialist Party bill, etc., have, in common, restrictions and qualifications which make them worthless. They give relief to only a few unemployed, and these jobless are bound over to forced labor, at the wage and kind of work dictated by the government. The advocacy by Mrs. Perkins of "social insurance" in her recent New York speech falls in the same category. She advocated, along with the others, "state" unemployment insurance, a measure aimed to relieve the federal government of responsibility and strangle and split up the workers' national struggle for relief and unemployment insurance from the federal government.

* * *

THE Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill put forward by the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils, is the only measure which benefits the unemployed workers. The bill provides relief for all unemployed, and has no restrictions as do the social fascist bills, which bar those already unemployed from insurance. The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is the only bill which guarantees all unemployed a minimum amount of insurance, the amount being $10 minimum for all unemployed, with $3 additional for each dependent.

The Workers' Bill is the only bill which secures the social insurance funds not from the already impoverished part-time workers, but from the rich, the funds to come from the war funds of the government and from taxation on incomes of corporations and individuals which are over five thousand dollars.

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is the only bill which calls for administration of the funds by the workers' organizations themselves, all other bills setting up government commissions which put the unemployed at the mercy of the employers.

At the national unemployed convention in Washington on January 13, called by the Unemployed Councils, not only must a national campaign for the federal Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill be started, but a campaign of exposure must be launched against the social fascist bills, which are of no value to the unemployed worker.

53 Workers in Mass Trial for Murders Nazis Committed

Nazi Document Proves Accused Are Innocent

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Death by the axe, at the hands of a Fascist executioner rigged up in evening clothes and a top hat—that is what the "Angriff," official organ of the Hitler Party, demanded today for 53 workers on trial at the Court of Assizes in Berlin! They are accused of the murder of Maikovsky, chief of the notorious Hitler Storm Detachment, No. 33, and Police Officer Zauritz on Jan. 30, 1933. The murders occurred during a clash between Nazis and workers' self-defense groups in the Wallstrasse, Charlottenburg.

To clarify the events of Jan. 30, 1933, a copy of the extraordinary secret orders issued on that day to Storm Detachment 33 has just been made public by the Red Aid of Germany. The document, obtained from sources reliable beyond any doubt, reads:

"SA of the National-Socialist German Labour Party, 1/3 Horst Wessel, 159 33, Jan. 30, 1933. SA Order 111/33.

"1. The Chief SA-Leader, our leader Adolf Hitler, has become Reichs-Chancellor. Now we must prove that we are true SA men.

"2. The storm troopers are to be in fighting trim. For E 1-5 this order only refers to the unemployed.

"3. Today at 19 o'clock, all officers are to come to the storm-troops dept., managing office, Tilsiter Hof.

"4. All the troops are to be in headquarters at 5:30 o'clock for verification. The troops having gymnasium that evening must put their sentries on guard while the gymnastics are going on. All are to come to the Sturmlokal."

This document reveals that the attack on the workers' restaurant in the Wallstrasse, where Communists frequently gathered, had been organized beforehand by the Nazis, who had already been heard to declare that the Wallstrasse ought to be "cleaned up" a little.

At 11:30 p.m., according to affidavits received the next day from dozens of witnesses, the storm troops thus mobilized—about 150 men—marched through the workers' quarters in Charlottenburg, Berlin. At their head was Maikovsky.

They stopped at the restaurant belonging to Herman Behrendt and smashed the window. The owner ran out into the street and was shot in the right arm. Windows were thrown open, cries arose, "The Nazis have attacked Local No. 90!" Hastily-dressed people, many of them in bed-room slippers, ran out of the house.

When the front ranks of the Nazis reached the corner of the Krummenstrasse, so that they blocked the entrance to the Wallstrasse, they came to a halt. A police officer, Zauritz, went up to Maikovsky and spoke to him, as if to pacify him. The chief raised his hand and struck the policeman. This was a signal to the others. They pulled revolvers out of their pockets and began to shoot. At the first shots, the police officer fell. The Nazis in the rear also opened fire, and Maikovsky, too, was shot down—undoubtedly on secret orders from his own chiefs.

After the murder of Maikovsky and Zauritz, dozens of witnesses proved that the police officer, Zauritz, was shot by Nazis and that Maikovsky also—who for some time had been undesirable to Nazis higher up, perhaps because he knew too much—was disposed of in the scuffle. Instead of arresting the Nazis, however, the police declared the Wallstrasse to be in a state of siege. Numerous houses were raided and mass arrests followed.

Today 53 innocent workers are sitting on the prisoners' bench. Death threatens them, after a trial that is a mockery. The workers of the world, and all who are outraged by the murderous terror of the German Fascists, must organize powerful mass protests that will knock the axe out of the hands of the Fascist butchers.

WORKERS HAIL SOVIET

ROSELAND, Ill., Nov. 9.—Six hundred workers, who participated in a mass celebration of the 16th anniversary of the Russian revolution, hailed the progress of the Soviet Union last night.

Charity! This Is All Capitalism Offers! By Burck



Wednesday's cartoon went to H. Goldberg in the Socialist Competition to help the Daily Worker. He bid $3 for the original drawing. J. Holmen bid $1. Total to date $81.77.

Nazis Plan to Rush Executions of Fire Trial Defendants

(Continued from Page 1)

room, the Schreiber woman said that unfortunately Dimitroff's trunk and wardrobe were always locked. By this regretful statement, the witness exposed herself as a Nazi spy.

The Schreiber woman was obviously under orders to discredit Dimitroff personally. When Dimitroff asked her whether she was not dismissed by housekeeper Kaspeizer for impudence, the Schreiber woman became enraged and exclaimed that Dimitroff had tried to rape her.

Roessler's Testimony

Dimitroff laughed and said the charge was beneath the dignity of a reply. He stated that he had resided in Berlin from the beginning of 1930 to 1931, but he had never met Eberlein in Berlin. He first met Eberlein in Moscow in 1931, where he saw him occasionally.

Another woman witness named Roessler testified that she travelled on the same train with Dimitroff on February 27. She showed a sleeping car ticket as evidence, and said that in a conversation she had with Dimitroff he made a very good impression on her, "like a professor." During the journey, she said, they bought some newspapers, probably at Leipzig, and first learned about the Reichstag fire.

According to Miss Roessler Dimitroff at once said the fire was undoubtedly a provocation.

Popoff Proves Alibi

Following Roessler's testimony, the court went once more into the question of Popoff's and Taneff's presence in a movie house on the night of the fire.

An usher of the movie theatre testified that he remembers seeing Popoff in the theatre, but could not recall whether it was on the night of the fire. He did remember that returned a lost glove to a man. This statement tended to support Popoff's assertion in the pre-examination preceding the trial that he had returned to the movie house after the performance to get his glove. The usher testified that he remembers the evening because the Princess Hermine, the ex-Kaiser's wife, was present in person in the movie theatre.

When Popoff described the exact position occupied by the ushers in the entrance to the theatre, the ushers said his description was correct.

In another attempt to discredit Dimitroff personally, the prosecutor asserted that the Bugarian Communist had issued cards announcing his betrothal to Madame Krueger. But Madame Krueger in her testimony confirmed Dimitroff's statement that his friendship with her did not involve any thoughts of marriage.

After repeated attempts by the prosecutor to slander Dimitroff, the latter leaped to his feet and shouted:

"Pardon me, Mr. Prosecutor, but I must declared once for all that I am neither impotent nor homosexual!"

This reference to the homosexual leaders of the Nazi party so enraged the presiding judge that he adjourned the court.

Workers In Mass Rally Hang Nazi Leader In Effigy

Hitler was hung in effigy Wednesday evening, the gallows bringing up the rear of a parade which preceded the Anti-Fascist rally called by the I. L. D. and the N. Y. Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism. The parade and meeting were held on the eve of the trial of Jim McFarland. About 250 marchers started from Ave. A and Seventh St., going through Union Square and Sheridan Square to Second Ave. and Tenth St., where the march was ended.

Speakers, including Jim McFarland of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, then out on bail; Sol Davis and Hank Fuller of the Tom Mooney Branch of the I.L.D.; Sam Stein, district representative of the Downtown Section, and Donald Henderson, addressed a meeting of about 400 workers. A long banner, "Save the Scottsboro Boys," was carried by eight men, and made an effective backdrop for the rally. Other banners demanded freedom for Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, on trial in the Nazi courts.

The meeting emphasized the lynch terror against Negroes here, and the Hitler terror here and abroad. The speakers connected the Fascist methods with the lynch campaign now under way against the Negroes of America, and stressed the importance of the coming Anti-Lynch Conference in Baltimore.

Indictment Faces 12 Iowa Communists

I. L. D. Calls for Fight on Syndicalist Law

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 9.—The defense of 12 workers charged with criminal syndicalism is being organized among the workers of this city, who are thoroughly aroused over the brutal police attacks on working-class organizations and meetings.

The 12 workers were arrested during a police raid on a Communist meeting following the successful fight, led by the Communist Party and the Unemployed Council, against relief cuts. Since the raid, the police have also interfered with the holding of the Moore-Patterson Scottsboro meeting by intimidating the hall owner into breaking his contract and stationing police around the meeting place to intimidate the workers.

Indictments against the 12 workers are expected to be returned this month by the grand jury. The International Labor Defense is defending the workers, and is organizing a mass fight against the criminal syndicalist laws, which are being increasingly directed towards crushing the rising resistance of the workers against the N. R. A. hunger deal. Workers organizations throughout the country are urged to send protests to Max Duckworth, Woodbury County Attorney, Sioux City, Iowa, demanding the release of the 12 workers and the repeal of the criminal syndicalist laws.

Judge Forced to Free Anti-Fascist Seaman

NEW YORK.—Several hundred workers packed the special sessions court yesterday in protest against the framing of James MacFarlane, a seaman arrested last month for leading an anti-fascist demonstration in front of the North German Lloyd line, and forced the judge to acquit him.

Joseph Tauber, attorney for the International Labor Defense defended McFarlane.

Literature Award Goes to Bunin, an Anti-Soviet Writer

Nobel Prize Winner Is Novelist of Second Rank

By JOSEPH FREEMAN.

Dispatches from Stockholm, Sweden, reported yesterday that the 1933 Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to Ivan Bunin, white-guard Russian author.

The award of the Nobel Prize to a poet and novelist of the second rank who since 1917 has bitterly attacked the Soviet Union is a glaring example of the class basis of literature.

Bunin is known here chiefly as the author of a short story called "The Gentleman of San Francisco." In Russia he is known as the translator of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and Byron's "Cain" and "Manfred."

He is best known as one of the literary spokesmen of the small, landowning nobility, which was already falling to pieces when the October Revolution swept it out of history.

This year's Nobel Prize winner was born in Voronezh in 1870. He came from an old noble family of minor importance, and although he called himself a "free spirit," his works actually reflected the feeble and hopeless spirit of the petty nobility.

Indeed, Bunin may be said to be the last poet of the Russian nobility. His early works, delicate pastels in verse and prose colored by affectionate and detailed descriptions of the Russian landscape, described the "noblemen's nest" flying. The poet mourned the passing of a beauty that was no more—the beauty of those days when the Russian landowning nobility was a vital force. His poems and novels flutter with old-fashioned sentiments for "Little Mother Russia."

The Beauty of Autumn

The Gentleman from Voronezh loved the decadent beauty of autumn, which somehow symbolized the dying culture of the Russian nobility. From the futility and despair of the landowning class lying on its historic deathbed, Bunin sought escape in philosophic thoughts, as vague as they were vast. Because the idle landowners, the Oblomovs, living on peasant labor, lolled about their uncultivated estates in decrepit futility, Bunin concluded that everything mundane was futile. Earthly life, he said, did not count in the face of the endless infinity of time.

But there came a day when the ethereal runner of the Russian skies plunged passionately into the affairs of this vulgar earth. The October Revolution roused in him all the hatred and fury of the noble against the toiling masses.

In the early days of the Revolution, he edited a white guard chauvinist sheet in the Ukraine. Later he joined the white emigres in Paris, where for the past fifteen years he has hurled impotent insults against the workers and peasants of his homeland building a Socialist Society.

Dynamite, Oil and Poetry.

In addition to his work as a counter-revolutionary journalist, Bunin has continued to write verse and prose tales. The broad nature of Soviet literary life may be judged by the fact that some of his tales, not of a political nature, which he has written in emigration, have been republished in the Soviet Union. His "Loves of Mityin" was issued in Leningrad in 1924 and 1926, and his collection of tales "Chang's Dreams" was issued in 1927 by the State Publishing House in Moscow.

The Swedish Academy has honored this white guard writer with a prize founded by Alfred Nobel, who was not only the inventor of dynamite, but the owner of oil fields in Baku now owned and operated by the workers and peasants' state.

No wonder, then, that the Swedish Academy, in deciding upon a Russian author, for the prize has chosen a bitter foe of the Soviet regime. Even among white guard writers, Bunin is not considered as of the first rank. Both Kuprin and Merezhkovsky are his superior in talent, imagination and energy.

But all of these pale into insignificance—considered from a purely literary viewpoint—beside the gigantic figure of Maxim Gorky, who even before the October Revolution towered as one of the titans of Russian and world literature.

Two Camps.

To have ignored Gorki and have awarded the Nobel prize to a second-rate white guard is only one example of the growing politicalization of literary life. It is no longer a question as to whether writers should have political views. That question is dead and cannot be revived by the cheap antics of anti-Communist critics who psychologically are still rooted in the Greenwich Village of the war days.

The question now is what politics a writer should have. Every day it becomes clearer that the literary world, like the world at large, is dividing sharply into two camps, and that writer who does not wish to land into the camp of the white guards and the fascists must join the camp of the Communists.

German Metal Workers Resist Nazi Terror

Communist Leaflets Infuriate Nazis As Crisis Grows More Acute

BERLIN (By Mail).—The crisis in the German metal industry is increasing, the attacks of the fascists upon the workers are becoming more and more ruthless, but the resistance of the proletariat in the metal industry of Germany is also growing.

It is true, the huge armament orders brought about a certain revival of the smelting industry, but unemployment among the smelting workers was not reduced thereby even temporarily. From July to August the number of workers engaged in the smelting and rolling works increased by 7 per cent, but at the same time the average working day of the smelting workers was reduced from 7.09 to 7.02 hours. This means: increased rationalization and introduction of short-time work in all works, where fresh workers are engaged.

Production is also declining in the motor-car industry (in July the decline in production amounted to 8 to 11 per cent). In the Opel works the four and in in some cases the three-day week has been introduced.

* * *

THE worst situation is in the engineering industry. As a result of the decline in the number of subscribers to the wireless the electrical industry is likewise experiencing a serious crisis.

At the firm of Borsig in Berlin 200 unemployed were taken on, but they were soon told that they would get only a day's work every fortnight. These workers now receive relief as short-time workers, but they are struck off the unemployed register. The same method is being adopted in several departments of the Siemens concern.

Even the "Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung" (German organ of the mining industry) of September 22 was compelled to admit that the engagement of fresh workers in the iron and steel industry of Dortmund was only possible because the working day had been considerably reduced.

In spite of "peace in industry" fresh wage cuts are being carried out. The reduction of work time is one form of wage reduction. But, in addition, the newly engaged workers are simply paid 10 to 20 per cent below the old hourly wage rates.

* * *

THE attack on the working women in the metal industry is carried out with particular ruthlessness. In the Siemens Werner works the conveyor is run so fast that the working women cannot keep pace with it. They recently enforced a pause of ten minutes. Owing to many compulsory contributions which are deducted from their wages the working women of Siemens receive only 20 to 21 marks a week instead of 27.

The commissioners appointed in the factories and trade unions ruthlessly defend the interests of the employers. To give an example of how these people treat the metal workers: the fascist "Deutsche Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" of Sept. 2 slanders the workers of the Hamburg dockyards as follows:

"Incited elements, brutal, bestial, repulsive products of the lowest mob instincts."

* * *

THE indignation and resistance of the German metal workers are increasing as a result of these brutal measures. The leaflets of the C. P. of Germany of the Red Trade Union Opposition and of the class trade unions are passed from hand to hand. Small actions (refusal to subscribe to fascist collection sheets), passive resistance to rationalization, social-democratic metal workers joining the red metal workers' union, open strikes—these are the individual phases of this growing resistance. Thus in Remscheid a strike broke out on account of the dismissal of workers in the Alexander works. At 11 o'clock, during work time, at an agreed signal, the workers streamed into the yard and demanded the reinstatement of the dismissed workers. The fascists acceded to this demand; nevertheless the dismissals were carried out later.

When in the radio factory "Reico," in Berlin, the wages were paid only after great delay and great arrears of wages accumulated for the individual workers, the staff started passive resistance, as a result of which output greatly declined. Thereupon the factory was closed down by the Nazis on Sept. 2 and the workers dismissed.

* * *

GREAT activity is being displayed by the fascists against the increasing distribution of leaflets. In the Berlin factory "Deutsche Telefon-Werke" the workers were summoned to a meeting and in the meantime all the cloakrooms were searched by troops of Nazis. In spite of the fact that nothing was found, 50 workers were arrested, their places being taken by Storm Troopers. In the A.E.G. Brunnenstrasse, in Berlin, the speaker at a meeting of the N.E.B.O. threatened:—

"If there is any more distribution of Communist leaflets, we shall simply send a number of workers to the concentration camp."

The struggle of the German metal workers is being carried on uninterruptedly. This struggle is led and organized by the only class organizations which the metal workers possess, the Red Trade Union Opposition and the unity Trade Union of the metal workers.

Workers Fight Boston White Guard Slanders Against Soviet Union

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Boston's bitterest reactionaries and white guards have issued leaflets slandering Maxim Litvinoff and the Soviet Union in preparation for a mass meeting to be held Sunday, Nov. 12, under the auspices of the United Ukrainian Societies for the purpose of protesting American recognition of the U.S.S.R.

The leaflets, reeking with the most braken lies about Litvinoff and the Soviet Union, asks in melodramatic tones: "Do we want to accept the hands of murderers? Thieves? Violators of all principles of human decency? Never!"

Boston workers, familiar with the astounding success of the Soviet proletariat, which even the capitalist press has had to admit, have ignored the leaflet as an echo from the dead past.